ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,750—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th Dec.
* ARABIA	903	J. L. Parfitt	1903 3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL Co., beg to intimate that the PASSENGER RATES to and from INDIAN PORTS will be as follows from the 1st of January, 1903:—

BY MAIL STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to	LONDON	£52	Rs. 780
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£48	,, 720
Do. do.	BRINDISI	£48	,, 720

SECOND SALOON "A" Accommodation.

From and to	LONDON	£38	Rs. 570
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£36	,, 540

SECOND SALOON "B" Accommodation.

From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£30	,, 450

BY INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to	LONDON	£42	Rs 630
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£40	,, 600

SECOND SALOON.

From and to	LONDON	£32	Rs. 480
Do. do.	MARSEILLES	£30	,, 450

RETURN TICKETS are issued at a Fare and a half of the above Rates, available for Two years.

Railway Tickets for the land journey between London and Marseilles and vice versa can be obtained at the Company's Offices at the prices at which they are issued to the Company, and which are at present. First Class £6, 12s. 11d. Second Class £4, 11s. 7d. or at the equivalent in Rupees at the Rate of 1/4d. The Train de Luxe Tickets (Sleeping accommodation) for first Class Passengers are obtainable at the Rate paid by the Company, viz., £2. 15s. 0d. in addition to the ordinary Railway Fare.

A limited number of Through Tickets including Rail (Train de Luxe) are issued to Passengers via Brindisi at the combined rate for Sea and Rail applicable to the Marseilles route.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4951	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2.771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bureh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

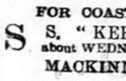
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Fir[illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class. Rs. 900: 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Paid Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, 12s. 15 per year including Postage.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

GET YOUR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FROM

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.

The best and largest stock of real

AMBER CIGAR
AND
CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES

			Rs. a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...	...	1 0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	...	...	1 4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	...	...	1 8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIS COMPANY'S GOODS DEPOTS at CARNAC BRIDGE, COLABA and GRANT ROAD, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st January, 1903.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR will be OPENED by W. L. HARVEY, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, at 5 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, instead of on the 27th as previously advertised.

For the convenience of those who may wish to view the display of FIRE WORKS on the NIGHT of the 2nd proximo, a portion of the Oval will be enclosed in which chairs will be provided.

CHARGES for ADMISSION will be Re. 2 for the 1st Class enclosure and Re. 1 for the 2nd Class enclosure. Children under 12 years of age at half price in each case.

TICKETS for admission can be had on application at the HONORARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE at the PEOPLE'S FAIR and at the CRAWFORD MARKETS.

No Tickets will be issued after the 31st instant. The FIRE WORKS display will COMMENCE at 10 P.M.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Coronation Festivities Committee.

22nd December, 1902.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Re-DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been DRAWN for PAYMENT under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1902.

THE NUMBERS ARE—

2, 21, 34, 36, 36, 40, 71, 91, 93, 97, 107, 126, 127, 142, 153, 165, 170, 180, 223, 238, 259, 262, 272, 274, 282, 292, 318, 328, 329, 339, 343, 364, 374, 395, 403, 405, 422, 433, 434, 437, 441, 448, 456, 457, 458, 473, 497, 495, 502, 512, 532, 549, 569, 579, 580, 583, 588, 602, 603, 617, 626, 632, 644, 655, 657, 668, 711, 749, 755, 760, 772, 774, 779, 792, 796, 799, 802, 819, 823, 831, 836, 838, 839, 862, 866, 867 873, 879.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.,

Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the KHAMGAUM GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, have contracted TO SELL to our clients FIRSTLY all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated at Peth Adampoor, Taluka Malkapoor, Pargana Nandoora, Zillah Boordana, forming part of Survey No. 5, admeasuring 5 acres and 19 Gunthas, yielding Rs. 11-8 to Government and standing in the name of Nathmal Chandmal, and bounded on the East by the field of Nathmalji, on the West by the field of Dana Mala Engle, on the South by the field of Avdhoota Malee, and on the North by the Public Road, and beyond that by the line of the G. I. P. Railway. And SECONDLY all that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at the aforesaid Peth Adampoor, forming part of Survey No. 5, admeasuring 2 Acres and 25 Gunthas, yielding Rs. 4-6 to Government and standing in the name of Chahadod Valad Marooti Mali Khirsagar, and bounded on the East by the boundary line of Moje Mahomedpoor, on the West by the field of Nathmal Chandmal on the south by the field of Gangal Firkin, and on the North by the public road together with the Factory called the Nandoora Ginning Factory, and all the Machinery, Plant, Engines, Boiler, Implements and other articles belonging thereto and also the Bungalow, Shed and all Structures and Fixtures standing thereon and together with the Well and all the trees, all which premises have been already given in the possession and are in the occupation and enjoyment of our clients.

All persons having any claim against the said premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, a 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay the 23rd day of December, 1902.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 256 OF 1902.

1. FATMABAI, widow of HAJI RAHIMTULLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay Cutchi Memon, residing at Mahim outside the Fort.
2. ABDUL RAZAK and
3. ABDUL LATIFF, the sons of the said HAJI RAHIMTULLA DAWOOD and
4. KOOLSUMBAI, daughter of the said HAJI RAHIMTULLA HAJI DAWOOD, minors under the age of 18 by their next friend the said FATMABAI ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL SAKOOR, the son of HAJI RAHIMTULLA HAJI DAWOOD, a minor under the age of 18 by his guardian ad-litem MOOSA HASHAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1902, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon, deceased, the Intestate, in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 6th day of March 1901, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House, within one Calendar month, from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1902.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Special Commissioner.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

TRAINED NURSES.

TRAINED MEDICAL and SURGICAL NURSES are available for Private Cases. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and SOAP to Corps stationed at different Stations and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES the Madras Arsenal, for the period of one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

For further particulars please see "Fort St. George Gazette" Part II, pages 1522 to 1531.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 17th December, 1902.

SALE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the SALE of HARDAS amounting to about 2,630 Khandies stored at Kodibag, Kumta and Honawar Minder Depots and Yellapur at 3 P.M., on the 15th January, 1903, in the Divisional Forest Office, W. D. Kanara, at Karwar.

2. Bidders will be required to deposit previous to bidding Rs. 2000 for each depot sold for as security for good faith.

3. The terms of sale and agreement form are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at Karwar at the Undersigned's Office, and Range Forest Officer's Offices, at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honawar and Basikal, between the Hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on every day save Sundays and Holidays.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Camp Sunkasal, Kanara District, 9th December, 1902.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs. a. p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 8 0
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A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE DEPOTS of this SOCIETY, both in BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, will be CLOSED on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return ..... Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return ..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a Half will be ISSUED between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for those going to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from SUNDAY, the 14th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive, available for return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1903.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations, or from the Undersigned.

To and from DELHI for CORONATION DURBAR Special Concession at SINGLE FARE has been granted. For Particulars apply at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1902.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept,

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 13th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

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CAPITAL £1,000,000
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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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LAURIES HOTEL.

FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE FOR DARBAR.

APPLY EARLY.

Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
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HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
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WHERE ALSO A
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HAS JUST BEEN
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No. 1, CRAWFORD MARKET.

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES. Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARKS & Co., Ld.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

IN REJOICINGS of XMAS and DELHI DURBAR try your Luck in our Fish-pond, from 23rd Dec. to 2nd Jan., 1903.—BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART, 93, Medows St., Fort.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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AN ENGLISH MAID, Good Hairdresser, Plain Dressmaker, SEEKS A POST in India, or would maid a Lady going Home in return for Passage. Apply Box "No. 206 D.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SEND for our 1903 Prospectus for BOOKKEEPING, SHORT-HAND, and TYPEWRITING.—ENGLISH TYPEWRITING Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys at Annas 12 per lb.; Geese at Annas 12 per lb.; Ducks at Annas 7 per lb.

FOR EVENING WEAR.—Gent's Patent Leather DRESS PUMPS, Satin lined, Rs. 6. Gent's Patent Leather Oxford Lace Shoes, plain fronts, handsewn for evening wear, Rs. 6-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c., SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks, Bags, &c., now on view. Splendid Selection. Moderate Prices All Leather Goods. Guaranteed Solid Leather, No Cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NEW YEAR, 1903.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
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Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Rayapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Narsanji and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1897, sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 4 p. m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine houses, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, and other plants, placed on used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consists of two mills erected on a large piece of land, admeasuring about 29,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, list of machinery, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Framjeejee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 24th December, 1902. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 144, Khoja Street, otherwise called Chor Bazar, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Yemnabai, daughter of Moosa Hajomeh—

15 Buffaloes, 2 she goats, and 1 kid, 13 pots and pans and 1 small bench.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 5-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau in very good order.
1 ndsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler, 15 hands, 5 years, goes well in harness an ddle.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Gold and Silver Jewellery,

On MONDAY, the 29th, and TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. H. Vogel & Co., closing business, consisting of gold and silver English and Swiss watches, office and hall clocks, travelling clocks and time pieces, one 35 days going astronomical regulator with large centre jumping second, jewelled throughout, gold and silver jewellery of neat designs, handsome show cases and glass cupboards, and shop furniture &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD HANOOMAN LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

By direction of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1903, at 4 p. m., sell upon the premises, by Public Auction, the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Lane, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hargowan Chatur, on the west partly by the property formerly of Trimback Raghoba but now of Purshotam Govindji and partly by the property of Narotumdas Narandas, on the north partly by the said Old Hanooman Lane, partly by the house of Dwarka as Vassonji, and partly by the house secondly hereinafter described, and on the south by the property formerly of Raghunathdas Shivram Jothi and now of Narayen Muljee, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos 10, 10 A, 13 and 13A, but now under Street Nos. 114, 116, 124, 126, 128, and 130.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Street, within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards and 3-4 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Dwarkadas Vassonji, on the west and south by the firstly described property, and on the north by the said Old Hanooman Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 68 and 402 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No 11 but now under street Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Little and Co, solicitors for the mortgagees, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1902.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH AND this is the LAST TIME we will give

Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers,

UP TO THE 31ST JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH. Rs. 7-8, WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.

OR A CORONATION METAL WATCH, Rs. 4. These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper. There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

— OR A —

Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2.

— OR A —

CORONATION CHAIN, Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903. ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

	PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	—	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	—	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co., SOLE AGENTS, ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BANKER & Co., GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

ASK FOR VATCHA BROS'. NEW LIST

For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

☞ One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by E. Kesterton of London, (England).

VATCHA BROS. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co., 480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR BUYING NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS, CARBONS, RIBBONS, AND ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 7/16	=	+ 1/16
3 months hence	22 7/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	48 5/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'14 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin „	20'43 1/2	=	„
New York Demand	4'86 5/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	pr ct =	+ 1/8
6 „ „ „	3 3/4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	pr ct =	+ 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	pr ct =	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 3/4	pr ct =	„
7 day market loans	4	pr ct =	„

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 1-2, Dec.-Jan. Tone steady.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £62-10-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 8 3-4d.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 35, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Linseed—Linseed Bold 44 1-2, Apl.-May, Nominal. Tone firm.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamers Morocco, Bombay.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4'56 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'51 +1	4'51 +1	4'51 +1	4'51 +1

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4'52 +1	4'53 +2	4'53 +2	4'53 +2	4.47 +1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	51,000 bales.
Do. last year	66,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 „
„ „ Continent	14,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8'75 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8'53 — 2
Do. do. March	8'53 plus 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4
Futures month of March	8 33 plus 1
Do. June	8'45 plus 1
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 22nd December, 1902:—

Cotton	10,334 cwts.
Wheat	8,390 „
Linseed	1,928 „
Rapeseed	656 „
Gingellyseed	30,636 „
Poppyseed	454 „
Groundnuts	97 „
Castorseed	1,095 „
Rice	3,559 „
Myrabolams	4,998 „
Cottonseed	32,352 „

Imports of Gold Coinez s.s. "Paramatta," Rs. 17,25,000 from Freemantle.
Rs. 7,50,000 from Colombo.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months	Sight D. A.	...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight.	118 1-2
Shanghai	30 „	„	163
Japan	30 „	„	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady

Cash	Rs.	97-5
1st Settlement	Rs.	97-4

Money Market—Tone steadier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—				
Ready Strong			8	8
Forward April-May quiet			7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready			8	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready			5	13
Do, Gujarat				
Do. Forword April-May			6	5
Poppyseed.—				
Ready Steady			5	
Forward April-May Firm			9	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	22	8		
Forward April-May.			23	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby			35	1
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.				
Howree Khandesh Ready			37	0
15 per cent. Mxd. „			36	8
25 „ „ „			35	8
50 „ „ „			34	0
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.			32	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	63,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4'50 −1	4'50 −1	4'50 −1	4'50 −1	4'51 −1

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4'51 −2	4'51 −2	4'51 −2	4-46 −1

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a fair enquiry for spot cotton and slightly higher rates current for M. G. Bengals and some descriptions of Berar Cotton. For forward delivery there is little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	166	157	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	170	162	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	170	162	...	do
Belati, M G	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	167	161	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	183	177	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	186	180	...	do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	...	181	175	... do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	202	...	194	25 Mar.
S-G Dharwar	...	...	195	25 May
Westerns	...	...	183	Do

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Epsom, 2,670 tons, Captain J White, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Askeball, 2,702 tons Captain W G Tudor arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay in ballast.

THE steamer Agapanthus 2,866 tons, Captain J M Davies, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Cape Town 4th December in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain J MacLean, sailed yesterday for South Africa ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J F Penny, Mr J M Pinto, Mrs E Grosfeld, Mr E Rose, three natives and 460 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J C Kirkham, sailed yesterday for Karachi, etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr McKenzie, Mr R Lean, Mr R W Cresswell, Mr and Mrs Good, Mr Hanyston, Mr C Jamsetjee and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Tosbi, Mr R R Martin, Col Bourke, two Misses Quinbrough, Mr Brooke, Mrs Brooks and two children, Mrs Brook, Miss Cumming, Mr and two Misses Taylor, Mr Hurfis, Mr Batliboi and 136 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Askeball	2702	Tudor			W & A Graham & Co
B	Falls of Kellie	2156	Nixon	Mostyn Deep	27-12	F M & Co
C&R	Stolzenfels	1933	Struging	Karachi	26-12	Glade & Co
D&E	Abergeldie	2433	Keith	London	5-1	R Bomonji
F	R Reunion	1229	Carr			G Mahmed
G	Chilka	1177	Dagge	Berbera	21-12	M M & Co
H&J	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah	5-1	B & P S N Co
K	Hollyweli	2127	Tointon	Hamburg	2-1	M M & Co
M	Palitana	1834	LeMerchand	Zanzibar	3-1	M M & Co
N	K Templer	2768	Finnis	Havre	7-12	K N & Co
P	Springwell	1913	Chisholm	Antwerp	17-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	ndravati	513	Mahmed	Mangalore	26-12	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Olympia	3239	Osborne	Liverpool	31-12	W & A G & Co
3	K F Ferdinand	3643	Martinolich	Trieste	27-12	A LSN Co
4	Elsa	1702	Seronwaldt			M Yeiser
5	Parramatta	2874	Fox	China		P & O Co
6	Matin	2433	Archer	Dunkirk	24-12	K N & Co
7	Tirol	1747	Bretfeld	China	23-12	A LSN Co
8	Imperatrix	2353	Relien	Trieste	1-1	A LSN Co
9	Tannenfels	2561	Mayer	Calcutta	5-12	Glade & Co
10&11	Banca	3793	Martin	China	24-12	P & O Co
12&13	Egypt	4179	Chellew	London	27-12	P & O Co
16	Sultan	1781	Abrens	Zanzibar	6-1	A Strandes

Alongside of the s s Banco.

Coromandel	2723			China	31-12	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Robert on	Karachi	26-12	M M & Co	

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Gulf of Trinidad						B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Agapanthus s	Davies	Cape Town, Dec 4
23	Askeball s	Tudor	Delagoa Bay, Nov 17
	Simla s	Hodgson	Karachi, Dec 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Tirol s	Bretfeld	Shanghai
	Khandalla s	Kirkham	Karachi, &c
	Epsom s	White	Marseilles
	Bancoora s	MacLean	South Africa, etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Stolzenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi
„ Falls of Kaltic, for Garston
„ Askeball, for Hull and Liverp
„ Tannenfels, for Calcutta, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 22.

The clan line steamer clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta afternoon of 21st.

The clan line steamer clan shaw left there yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ DEC. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Caledonia arrived from Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, from Trieste arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—91 bales wool, H A Ocsman; 120 bales wool, R M Kooka; 810 cwt wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 25 cwt gum, Heerjee Virdhore; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,025 cwt myrabolams, Gokuldas Madhowjee; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co; 89 bales wool, Edjee Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Abergeldie s—2 pots rosa oil, Tyabjee and Co; 47 cwt deer horns, M Mahomed and Co; 82 cwt oilabtaum, S Bhimjee; 55 bales aloe, The Bombay Co; 264 cwt cottonseed, R J Ratnagar; 1,000 cwt boneneal, 218 bags, blood Manure Croft Mody and Co; 125 cwt davi, davisceds, W and A Graham and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, E A Moochala; 40 bales hemp, Edjee Camersey; 9 cases peacock-feathers, J M Rahimtoola; 20 bales aloe, The Bombay Co; 7,000 cwt cottonseed, 1,495 cwt pyrabollams, Waghjee Bechar.

FOR HULL.

Egypt s—36 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 48 bales skins and hides, H O H Hassum and Co; 36 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 53 bales skins, Hajee M Abba; 14 bales skins, N Saleemahomed; 42 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales skins, H E Unwalla.

FOR HULL.

Askeball s—3,001 cwt cottonseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 250 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Hurchand; 108 cwt cottonseed, R J Ratnagar; 21,200 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, D Narjee and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz; 20,000 cwt cottonseed, W Bechar.

Springwell s—6,280 cwt myrabolams, Waghjee Bechar.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—455 cwt maize, 1 pot rosa oil, 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 62 cwt gum, Hirjee Virdhore; 3 pots rosa oil, S Essoofally.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—3,474 cwt gingellyseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 70 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.

Olympia s—169 bales twist, The Sva Deshi Mills Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hollywell s—3,000 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 167 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 125 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 1,003 cwt myrabolams, Jaitha Hurchund; 450 cwt turmeric, 30 cwt olibanum, Bauner and Krause; 210 bales cottonfy Tyabjee and Co; 75 cwt olibanum, Govindjee Sejpal.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 170 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee; 73 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 pots geranium oil, 365 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwt myrabolams, Waghjee Bechar; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cottonfy, Tyabjee and Co; 813 cwt gum, Padumsee Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—1,503 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases cristles, Glade and Co; 4,002 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Matin s—430 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Falls of Kellie s—4,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
E F Ferdinand s—110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 2,009 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th December.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 27th instant, on the Oval opposite the High Court at 5-15 p.m. to assist in lining the streets on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.
Dress—Review order (Helmet ornaments to be worn, no Puttees).

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 3476 Vol J Beale, No 3477 Vol J Dyas and No 3478 Vol R F Vanderhide.

3. The Head-Quarters Office and the Coorla Range will be closed on the 25th and 26th instant on account of the Christmas holidays.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th December.

1. is notified for information that Head-quarters will be closed from this date until Jany the 5th except for urgent work.

2. The Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Saturday next the 27th inst, as strong as possible for the purpose of lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival H. H. The Duke of Connaught.
Time will be notified hereafter,
Dress—Full Dress, puttees to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DELHI.

DEATH.

SARGON—December 13, at Delhi, Florence Kate, the dearly loved wife of Maurice Sargon and eldest daughter of the late Stephen Brooks, Loco. Dept, G I P R, aged 34 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, sister and brothers, and deeply regretted by all her friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—COACHAFER—December 11, at the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Edward Alfred Ward, Bengal Pilot Service, second son of Thomas Ward, Esq., of Oxford, Essex, late of Karachi, to Helen Georgie, elder daughter of the Rev H J Coachafer, Rector of North Huish, Devon

A. FREDOON & Co., WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

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A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 9-46m., 8-28a. Low water, 0-58m., 1-25a.
Bank Holiday.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS HOSPITAL.—The Acting Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Cama and Allbless Hospital begs to acknowledge with many thanks the sum of Rs. 200 from His Excellency Lord Northcote through his Military Secretary for a Xmas treat to the patients of the Cama and Allbless Hospitals.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Franz Ferdinand will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 3 p m, on Saturday the 27th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched,

TO BE TRIED IN CALCUTTA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dr cup, Inspector Flanagan charged Noormahomed Abdulrahman with burglary. On the night of the 20th instant the accused was arrested on suspicion, and property of the value of about Rs. 700 was found in his possession which he could not reasonably account for. Further police investigations showed that the accused had committed burglary in Calcutta and escaped to Bombay with the property. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to Calcutta to stand his trial there.

MARWARI SPECULATORS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Bandi Pr msud and nine other Marwaris with causing obstruction on a public thoroughfare. Mr. Lewis said that the accused formed a portion of the crowd assembled in Shaik Memon Street yesterday morning at about ten o'clock. They blocked nearly half of the road and obstructed the traffic. His Worship remarked that in spite of the repeated warnings given them the accused persisted in gathering in that public thoroughfare, and congested the traffic there. He fined them Rs. 11 each.

GRIEVOUS HURT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Rama Yellapa, a Hindu, and Thumbi John, a native Christian, with causing grievous hurt to Purshotam Uka, a syce, on the 4th instant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The defence of the first accused was that he was very drunk at the time he assaulted the complainant. The second accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was not present on the scene. He came there later on and found the complainant's wife catching hold of the first accused. When he went to separate them the police man arrested him along with the first accused. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to one week's rigorous imprisonment and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEGLIGENT CART DRIVER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Haytor charged Genu Bapu, a cart driver, with doing a rash and negligent act, and thereby causing the death of a Hindu girl named Sacubai, aged three years. On the 15th instant as the accused was driving his cart along the Reay Road the girl Sacubai was knocked down by the cart and sustained serious injuries of which she died later on. Mr. J. M. Payne, the Coroner, held an inquest relating to the death of Sacubai and a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Notwithstanding this verdict the accused was charged before the Magistrate, who in convicting the accused remarked that the evidence before the Court clearly showed that the accused was negligent in driving the cart in as much as he was looking behind the cart instead of looking in front of it when the accident took place. The girl stepped down from the foot-path which he could not see in time to prevent the accident. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the girl's father as compensation.

THE ADAMS WYLIE HOSPITAL.—The honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. F Lund acknowledges the following further subscriptions received towards the Endowment Fund of the Hospital, Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,052-11; A friend in memory of the late Ardeshir Wadia, Rs. 51; Mr. Hiralal Ram Gopal, Rs. 150; Mr. A Kerpole, Rs. 50; Mrs. B. A. Framjee, Rs. 25; Messrs Wace Corfield and Company, Rs. 40; A. Friend, Rs. 25; Mrs. and Miss Sorawalla, Rs. 10; Mr. B. H. Warden, Rs. 10; through 2nd Presidency Magistrate's Court, Rs. 10; Navajbai Dinshaw Petit, widow of Peroshah M. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 2,000; Miss Heerabai Jamsetjee R. Petit, Rs. 2,000; through the Municipal Journal.—Mr. Jamsetjee A deshir Wadia, Mr. Sasoon David Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and A. Parsee, Rs. 100 each; Abdool Hcorbai, Madras, Rs. 40; A Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 25; Mr. Masina, Rs. 3; Two Friends, Rs 3; A Morning Party, Rs. 6; A Fine Through 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Esmanjee E. Modi, Surat, Rs. 10; Staff of A. H. D. and Co., Solicitors, Rs. 23; Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, Rs. 5; Collected by a Friend, Rs. 150; Mrs. Maneckjee Byramjee Masani, Rs. 10; through the Akhbar-i-Soudagar—J. E. D. Rs 15; though Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani, Rs. 25 Bai Goolbai Bhagu, Umballa, Rs. 2000; in ad memory of the late N. N. Wadia, on his anniversary, Rs. 45; A Parsee Monthly subscription, Rs. 2; A Parsee Banu, Rs. 5; A Parsee, Rs. 5; Mr. N. E Poonagar, Rs. 2; Mr. J. B. Kharas, Rs. 2; Sympathy, Rs. 2; Through the "Jam-i-Jamshed"—Mr. M. F. Khan, Colombo, Rs. 25; a Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. Dosabhoy B. Chokey, Rs. 5-8. Mr. Jagmohundass Jakisondass, Rs. 5; Mr Hormusji N. Kabraji, Rs. 1; Birthday of Maneckji Bhuracha, Rs. 25; A Zoroastrain Rs. 5; A Zoroastrain Lady from Mahim, Rs. 5; Merchants of Cleveland Bunder, Rs. 101; In Memory of Dorabjee Padamji, Rs. 15; Mr. Shapurji Dadabhoy, Rs. 5; H. A. B, Rs. 25; Punda Khoda from Broach, Rs. 25; Dr. Sorabji F. Karadia, Rs. 10; Miss Soorabai M. Vakil, Rs. 10; two Sisters, Rs. 5; Mr. Jilloo Gosi, Secunderabad Rs. 10; Mr. Shaw, Rs. 5; a Zoroastrian Lady Rs. 5; In memory of Mr. M. Rumanji Master; Rs. 5; a Parsee, Rs. 9; Bonde Khoda, Rs. 5; From Baby Dinshaw, Rs. 15; In Memory of Sister, Steve Rs. 10; Mr. Dadabhoy M. Shroff, 10; Some up country Zoroastrians, Rs. 23; In Memory of Cowasje S. Jessawalla, Rs. 10; and Messrs, Furdonji K. Mody and Son, Rs. 15; total amount to date 16,742-3-11.

THE SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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The "Challenge" Gun.....	,,	100
The Pioneer Gun	,,	135
The Jungle Ball and Short Gun	,,	175
Westley Richard's "Federal" Gun.....	,,	365
Westley Richard's Universal Gun	,,	225
The "Marlin" Shooting Rifle.....	,,	80
The Sharpshooter's Club Rifle	,,	55
The Jeffery Cape Rifle.....	,,	325

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Primros, ...	,,	,,	3	8
Semiramis, Spotted	,,	100	11	0
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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1902.

THE AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

MR. SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE presided at the eighteenth session of the Indian National Congress which opened at Ahmedabad yesterday. It is not necessary to discuss the time-worn question whether or not the Congress is a representative institution. The Indian National Congress is the name by which it has become known, and by which it will continue to be known until some reformer shall spring into being and create an association on a broader basis more worthy that style and title. As it is, the meetings of the Congress draw together large assemblies of more or less educated natives who discuss political subjects with some intelligence and much warmth. Care is taken by the Executive that the President shall be one of the most capable among them, and that gentleman seems as careful that he shall make a speech of great length. The presidential address which Mr. Bannerjee delivered yesterday would, given in full, occupy one entire issue of an average size daily newspaper. By its delivery a large portion of the time of the session is consumed, and there is little opportunity for that interchange of opinion which might conduce to a better understanding of the political questions of the day. Thus the real purpose of the meetings is defeated, and the resolutions passed suffer in value by reason of insufficient discussion. This is a matter which has been again and again pointed out to the members of the Congress, and similarly it has to every native aspirant to public honours whether in the Legislative Council or the municipalities. Delegates assembled at this year's Congress would, however, be quite willing to relinquish their claims to the ear of their colleagues, for Mr. Bannerjee is one of the few really able speakers among them, a man who had the benefit of higher education, having been trained for the Civil Service in which for some time he held office. He is not only popular among Congressmen, but influential among his countrymen in every part of India, and no better choice—from a Congress point of view—could possibly have been made.

Early in the presidential speech of yesterday came the anticipated condemnation of the Delhi Durbar. Mr. Bannerjee would have had the rulers of the country understand that history has condemned with unequivocal emphasis the Delhi Durbar of 1877 as an expensive pageant of doubtful utility. The time has passed by when a mere pageant, calculated to dazzle and astonish, can leave an enduring impression upon the public mind of India. "Thanks to the educational efforts of our rulers," continued Mr. Bannerjee, "to the wise, the sagacious and beneficent policy which they have followed, we have long since passed the stage of childhood, and have entered upon a period of vigorous adolescence when we are able to discriminate the substance from the shadow." He considers that the mere pageant will not satisfy public opinion, but will merely emphasize the complaints that have been made. What the people of India desire—if we may accept Mr. Bannerjee as their spokesman—is the grant of some great boon, some touch of higher statesmanship, something that will enlarge the sphere of a people's rights and enhance their self-respect, exalt the purity of the system under which justice is administered and improve its quality, or which will once again commemorate the grand old precept that righteousness exalteth a nation, something that will constitute an enduring monument of the ceremonial worthy of the highest traditions of British statesmanship in India. Mr. Bannerjee tells us that, having regard to the traditional policy of the British Government, the people of India look forward with confidence to the bestowal of some boon, the concession of some popular right, as commemorative of the occasion and of the affectionate interest which his Majesty feels in the welfare of his Indian subjects. To the people of India, he says, it would be a grievous disappointment if, on this, the first and the greatest ceremonial occasion in connection with the new reign, the traditional policy of the British Government, consecrated by illustrious names and followed with unvarying consistency for nearly half a century, were to be departed from. Certainly it would have been for the better interests of the country if the money which is being expended in this wholly unnecessary pageant had been devoted to some public purpose. But if, as we take it, Mr. Bannerjee and his friends desire the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the expansion of popular representation thereon, we imagine they will be disappointed. The time has not yet come when the grant of such a concession may be regarded as either necessary or desirable.

Every possible subject of interest to the native community was duly passed in review, in yesterday's presidential speech. Mr. Bannerjee is dissatisfied with the report of the Universities' Commission. He refers to the absence of any suggestion or a single definite recommendation on the subject of the examination papers in that report, though no one was more eloquent or more incisive in their denunciation than the Viceroy. He condemns the omission of any recommendation for the reduction of fees, and in order to secure greater efficiency in University teaching, would raise the status of the Educational Service. He sympathises with the report in its recommendation of the broader teaching of English, but as regards the establishment of teaching universities, holds that while it would afford a splendid field for private liberality, Government must set the example, right in his contention that private liberality, in this country at any rate, flows with added impetus under the fostering care of Government. His ideas on the economic problem are somewhat erratic, but he asks for an inquiry that the alleged increasing poverty of the people may be investigated—the object being not to find fault but simply to get at the truth. Mr. Bannerjee is of opinion that the results of the inquiry would go to show that the optimism of Government on the subject would be proved to be incapable of justification. On the subject of famines, Mr. Bannerjee forsook the paths of moderation in which he had wandered through the earlier parts of his speech. If the terrible mortality attendant upon famines had taken place in any European country, he remarked, the conscience of mankind would have received a shock from which it would not have recovered until the means to prevent so fearful a calamity had been found and applied. If the Mahomedan rulers of European Turkey had permitted such a record of mortality to swell, and that from a preventible cause, in any of the European provinces subject to their rule, their expulsion from Europe, bag and baggage, would have been insisted upon with passionate vehemence, and no punishment would have been deemed too great for them. Argument of this kind is idle, and more than that, it is offensive. The remedy for the famine lies less with the Government than with the ryot himself, who permits his land to become impoverished when the means of fertilising it are at hand. There is some truth in what he said as to the necessity of the development of industries, but his remarks on the subject of imperialism, and the despondING view he took of the present situation, greatly detracted from the value of Mr. Bannerjee's utterances as a representation of native opinion. It is a matter greatly to be regretted. Those who would be leaders must be careful that they do not mislead—especially so among the people of a country like this, where ignorance, superstition and fanaticism still so largely prevail.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

THE agitation which is proceeding in a greater or less degree in all civilised countries to bring about organised and rigorously applied measures to arrest the spread of consumption has at length borne fruit in England. Measures are to be taken there to lessen the abominable nuisance, which, it is proved, has more to do with the growth of the scourge of phthisis than any other single cause. When one considers the extent to which the British public has been educated on this question through the medium of the platform and the press, one would have thought that official or legislative action would have been quite unnecessary. The objectionable habit of expectoration, however, seems to have so got hold of the lower classes, or perhaps, we should say the working classes of Great Britain, that they continue it, although knowing perfectly well the risks they run in so doing. One can well understand the existence of the filthy practice amongst the pan supari chewers of this country. They know and care less of the niceties of manners or of the requirements of modern society. They certainly do not know of the insidious danger which may lurk. They cannot be supposed to know, and even if they were told, it is far from likely that they would understand. But in the case of the British workman, whose eyes are constantly beset with descriptions of germs and bacilli, into whose ears are continually being drummed accounts of the tubercle bacillus, the case is very different. With him familiarity with knowledge upon the subject has bred contempt of the risks he runs, and thus it is that tangible restrictions and threats are necessary to bring him to his senses. It seems absurd that while the rate-payers of England are paying for the maintenance of isolation hospitals and sanatoria in most of their big cities, it should be necessary to threaten to fine them in order to prevent them from doing all they can to fill these institutions, but such is the case. A writer in the "Daily Express" very properly points out that the thin end of the wedge may be inserted by first of all dealing with the military, police and railway populations. He proposes that in all these establishments coercive measures should be used, and that other precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of consumption amongst those bodies. He thinks the weight of example thus introduced might have some effect upon the conduct of the general population. Another suggestion that might be well adopted is that more care should be employed in the selection of sites for sanatoria. It needs no argument to prove that the outskirts of a large manufacturing city is not the most salubrious situation for a consumptive hospital, and surely some arrangement might be effected by which sanatoria could be built in the south of England and in such situation as would be likely to afford the best chance of recovery to those consigned to them. The primary object of a sanatorium is of course isolation, but at the same time there seems no reason why the unfortunate victims of consumption should not receive the fullest amount of solicitude. In Bombay there has been much talk from time to time of preventive measures. So far as we know, not the slightest attempt has been made to check it. Perhaps, however, when the results of the action to be taken at home have been noted, it will be deemed expedient to make a move here.

THE CRICKET UMPIRE QUESTION.

THE next mail will bring with it accounts of the business of the annual meetings of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and one of the most interesting matters which has, no doubt, been decided by that tribunal, is the appointment of the umpires for next season. There have been several suggestions lately of reforms which are desirable in the methods adopted in making these appointments. For instance the rules of the M. C. C. require that all captains at the end of each match shall make a return of the capabilities of the umpires who officiated in it, and it is thus easy for an umpire to be boycotted and finally dropped without his having the slightest idea as to what is the ground of complaint against him. It will readily be granted that in a game where everything depends upon the umpire, and where it is very necessary that all decisions should be unimpeachable, a very capable and careful man is required, but at the same time it seems a trifle hard upon a body of men, who as a rule approach the game in a thoroughly sportsmanlike spirit, to condemn them thus unheard and without even giving them a chance of discovering what the grievance against them may be. A correspondent of the "Daily Express" states that this system has led to a great deal of dissatisfaction, and we can well understand it. As a rule, one would be inclined to accept the opinion of an umpire whose experience of the game has existed over half a lifetime before that of a captain who at the very most has not enjoyed his exalted position for more than a year or two. But the oldest and most experienced of umpires is liable, under this system, to be reported for an alleged fault merely on account of a spasm of pique on the part of a man who cannot take a loss with a good grace or whose temper is not equal to the vagaries of cricket. To the cricket umpire such a report might mean the loss of his livelihood, and he might go through life without even hearing of how his misfortune came upon him; he has not the faintest chance or hope of defending himself, for he has no idea of what the charge against him may be. Of course, it is impossible to say until definite news arrives, whether the M. C. C. have seen fit to legislate upon this question, but in view of the complaints which have been made recently by those who are anxious for fair play all round, it is very likely that at any rate the matter will have been broached.

*** TO-MORROW being Christmas Day, there will be no issue of the "Bombay Gazette" on Friday morning.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, accompanied by Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Private Secretary, Captain Baker Carr, A.-D.-C., and Captain Knox, A.-D.-C., with Mr. Tomyns R. Browne, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. George Huddleston, Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, left Calcutta on Friday night at 10-30 p. m., by special train from Howrah for Debra Dun, and thence he will proceed to Delhi. As the departure was private, there was no gathering on the station platform excepting Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Bignell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. L. Mesurier, District Magistrate, Howrah, and Mr. Dring, Agent, East Indian Railway.

WE are informed that additional subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 3,22,000, have been received during the past fortnight to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, which, inclusive of income from interest, now amounts to about Rs. 49,27,000. This only falls short by Rs. 73,000 of the sum of Rs. 50 lakhs at which the Committee have aimed. There is little doubt that the balance will be obtained, and we may look for one or more patriotic citizens coming forward to bring the total contribution up to Rs. 50 lakhs. The contributors of the Rs. 3,22,000 are the Maharaja of Bulrampur, Her Highness the Maharani of Dumraon and Ramrick Dass Bhawsingha, each a lakh of rupees, and Monmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, of Santosh, a further donation of Rs. 22,000 bringing his subscription up to Rs. 50,000.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 13th December was 644, against 659 and 647 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 122. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 51 and 42 in the two preceding weeks: the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were 18 deaths from plague, against 25 and 12 in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 165 and 107 respectively, against 209 and 77 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 39·4 per mille per annum, against 40·4, the mean of the last five years—Including one death from plague, the total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 83 or 2 above the quinquennial average. One fresh case of plague was reported.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee delivered a long oral judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by J. M. Orserjee against the Secretary of State, in which he asked Rs. 1,50,000 as damages for alleged libel by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay. His Lordship held that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit; and that although the notice given by the plaintiff disclosed a cause of action, the suit was not maintainable against the Secretary of State. With regard to the notice, it was further held that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit in respect of the alleged libel as against the Government of Bombay. The statements in the resolution which the plaintiff said were libellous were, in his Lordship's opinion, absolutely privileged. His Lordship thought that the plaintiff was mistaken in having recourse to this court; and that he ought to have, as in similar cases was often done, appealed to Government, and he had no the slightest doubt, if the plaintiff had satisfied Government that they would have done something in the matter. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

ACCORDING to the Scandinavian papers the favourite for the Nobel literary prize is professor Theodor Mommsen, the eminent head of the Roman History Department.

A STRIKING portrait in oils of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which is intended for the Municipal Art Gallery at Durban, has just been completed by Professor Herkomer. The portrait, which is to be despatched to Natal next week, has been subscribed for by the women of Durban.

MR. CORMAC H. O'DOWD, of whose death at Meran in the Tyrol, we regret to learn, was a well-known figure in Fleet-street. For years he was associated with an important sporting agency, and was an authority on angling. He was prominently associated with the Press Club, and he took it up at a time when its fortunes were low, and conducted it with success.

A PLAY THAT PEOPLE LOVE.

SOMETHING ABOUT "MICE AND MEN."

(BY E. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

"What they say is indeed true, monsieur," whispered my friend Henri. "These English, they do take their pleasures sadly."

The curtain had fallen upon "Mice and Men," and we were drifting with the audience stream that flowed sedately towards the pavements. Nine people out of ten seemed afflicted with a heavy cold that resulted in a portentous blowing of noses. One old lady, with the courage of her age and sex, was openly wiping her eyes with a handkerchief of extremely yellow silk. For myself, I was disinclined for conversation.

"Is it that you also suffer from emotion"? squeaked Henri encouragingly.

"Certainly," said I. "Only don't talk so loud, I'm extremely annoyed about it."

"But why, mon ami? It is a noble emotion that fills your heart. For myself, this play was without vivacity. It was an egg without salt, an oyster without vinegar. But if it recalled some tender memory, some petite affaire de cœur with her who was perhaps another's, it would be indeed base if you restrained your tears. Each drop that stains your cheeks—"

"They don't do anything of the kind," said I. "Also I wish you'd shut up, for you don't know anything about it."

"You say I not understand love! Mon Dieu, monsieur; but there is never a moment of my life that I am without a great passion."

"That proves it," said I, "You can't have understood the play, and you can't understand why I'm making an ass of myself now. Let's talk about something else."

Henri was quite huffy about it, for these Frenchmen are so unreasonable. But it happened to be quite true.

She is a very magnificent lady that Henri and his company call L'Amour. She rolls her eyes divinely as she fluffs along with her silk-lined petticoat a-rustling and strings of gems shimmering on her neck and hair. She must have money in her purse, and, may be, carries a dagger in her stocking. Also she is frankly selfish to the tips of her ring-circled fingers, just as are her admirers, trooping behind her. Each for their own hand, whether passion or money or ambition stirs them and the devil take the hindmost—as may certainly be expected.

But the English goddess which we call Love is of a different fibre. She is tall and straight and fair and looks out frankly on the world with honest eyes that fear nothing and conceal nothing. She knows that love must mean self-sacrifice, and she is ready to bear that burden; she knows that it must be clean and true and honorable if it is to last a lifetime; that the words of the wild Cavalier are as true now as they were when he wrote them from his Roundhead prison:—

"I could not love thee, dear, so much
Lov'd I not honor more."

Therefore when she rules the stage in "Mice and Men" we acclaim her with smiles for her smiles and sorrow for her sorrow. And we leave the theatre feeling all the better for it.

Why is it that our lords the critics so rarely agree with the gods in the gallery? The plays that the gods love do not die young. Instead they flourish exceeding, to the confounding of the critics who have damned them after the first night.

Take "Mice and Men" for our example. It was a play—according to the reincarnated Dr. Johnson who wrote his opinions in the Times—that was extended to four acts by a lavish employment of those misunderstandings and cross purposes . . . which in actual life would give rise to a commission de lunatico inquirendo and that as Mr. Dooley would say, "is the bell iv a mane thing to say about a play." This critic of the rounded periods then proceeded to show the breadth of his reading by dragging in Aristotle, L'Ecole des Femmes and eL Monde ou l'on s'ennuie." But that did not put him in any better temper, not a chance of it. Indeed he was evidently of opinion that the sooner it was abolished the better. Yet "Mice and Men" has been running for eleven months before delighted audiences. It is strangely curious, isn't it?

I expect that you have seen the play. But we can none the less recall the characters with pleasure. There is the Mark Embury of Mr. Forbes Robertson, the tall, thin, melancholy philosopher, loving mankind yet tired of mankind's vanities. For his nephew, Mr. Webster, plays the dashing Captain Lovell, a gallant fellow, a trifle reckless indeed, but with a fine sense of honour. Roger Goodlake, the worthy squire, Mark Embury's friend and contrast; Kit, the fiddler and Sir Harry, the scatter-brained dandy—we have their like among us even as in the days when George III. was King.

Peggy the child foundling. Peggy the sweet woman, modest, illogical, honest and true, who can resist her? Miss Elliott never won our hearts more completely. In the follies of Mistress Goodlake, the woman of fashion, when compared with her brave innocence lies a lesson to bachelors.

It is an old story may be. Indeed, it has a famous counterpart in real life. For did not Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton" contrive just such another folly? Did not this excellent philosopher adopt two orphans, educate them and then when he was preparing to marry the more suitable, did they not both run away with the saddest consequences? But what plot is entirely new?

Thus runs the tale, Mark Embury adopts a foundling Peggy, to wit. He will educate her and in time marry her.

By accident she meets George Lovell, the dashing soldier whom his uncle Mark suspects—with good foundation—of an intrigue with the wife of his friend, Roger Goodlake. Lovell is sent away by his uncle's command and Peggy commences her two years' education.

So she grows to womanhood. And with the realisation in Mark Embury's mind that he loves this girl, back comes George Lovell to the old house at Hampstead. Then the trouble begins. For Peggy does not know her guardian's mind, and when he speaks she thinks he is pleading for Lovell. Yet Lovell, she believes, is still in love with Mistress Goodlake. Follows thereon her only escapade. She promises to slip away and join Mistress Goodlake at a masked ball. She has never seen a ball, poor Peggy, and longs to see what the life of the gay world may be outside the quiet Hampstead grounds.

Mark Embury and Goodlake follow them to the ball, the latter believing that his wife is secretly meeting Lovell; the former ignorant that Peggy is already there. Her presence clears Mistress Goodlake, who, indeed, has tried to win back Lovell's dead affection. But it nearly breaks her guardian's heart.

Frightened, penitent, and ashamed, Peggy accepts her guardian's hand.

But Mark Embury finds that the two young people truly love each other. And with the courage of a noble heart, he makes his great renunciation. We see him stand before the house which he had furnished for his young bride listening to their voices at the harpsichord, the voices of the two beings that are dearest to him in all the world, that he has given to each other, for whom he has crushed down self.

There is no more splendid victory in all the world.

The sun is setting over the heath and woods as he passes out through the wicket-gate in the hedge of ancient yew. He has done his duty and fought his fight. Fate has beaten him. Yet is he the greater for that defeat. And so he leaves them to their joy, and walks out of the paradise he had created into the shadowy world beyond.

NORTH of the Tweed there is not much sympathy with khaki as a military uniform in time of peace. Life is drab in the grey land of mists, and a "Scot" calls out in an indignant letter for the disappearance of "the manure-coloured clothes." "Red is our national colour," the Scot writes, and heaven forbid that we should be ashamed of it. Wellington didn't make us what we are at the present day by crawling about on his stomach in snuff-coloured clothes and a slouch hat. There is still such a thing as the Regular Army to be kept up, in spite of all the hysterical excitement about the newfangled 'Imperial Yeomanry,' though how a 'Westminster Dragoon' can be a yeoman, passes all comprehension."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ARBITRATE.

GENERAL RELIEF.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The Italian War Vessel Giovanni Bausan has captured a Venezuelan schooner.

Great Britain and Germany to-day transmitted to the United States notes detailing their reservation regarding arbitration.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The "Gazette" of Trinidad contains an official declaration of war against Venezuela. This is a formality intended to legalise the blockade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

An "Englishman" cable states that it is believed that President Roosevelt will accede to the request of the Powers that he should arbitrate between Venezuela and the claimant nations. The prospect is hailed on all sides with relief.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SENSATION AT DRESDEN.

CROWN PRINCESS MISSING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A sensation has been caused at Dresden, where it has been officially announced that the Crown Princess of Saxony secretly fled abroad, on the night of the 11th instant, in a morbid state of mental excitement. All Christmas and New Year Court Functions have been cancelled.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Crown Princess of Saxony is supposed to have gone to Geneva. Her flight is due to family differences.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ANDIJAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

It is estimated that 16,000 houses have been destroyed and 2,500 people killed at Andijan.

The rumblings continue. The excavation of the ruins is proceeding. Despite Government assistance the inhabitants are undergoing the utmost privation.

CHARGERS FOR OFFICERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Referring to the order published on the 28th October by which two horses for each Cavalry and Horse Artillery Officer, and one horse to other mounted officers are to be provided free, an order has been published providing for their issue. With certain exceptions, officers may use their chargers for non-military purposes on payment of ten pounds per annum until six such payments have been made for each horse so used.

Commanding Officers are responsible for the chargers being kept in proper condition.

When chargers become unserviceable, a Board of Officers is to determine whether the owners are guilty of negligence and how far they are pecuniarily liable.

Officers are forbidden to ride a private charger on para unless owned before this order was issued.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MR. FRASER APPOINTED.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Andrew Fraser, C.S.I., to succeed Sir John Woodburn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

An "Englishman" telegram, dated London, December 22nd, states that it is now formally announced that the Hon. Mr. Fraser has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Mr. Bourdillon is to officiate until the conclusion of the Police Commission in May or June next.

THE ARREST OF THE HUMBERTS.

An "Englishman" telegram states that the arrest of the Humbert family was effected under somewhat dramatic circumstances. An anonymous letter was received at the French embassy at Madrid revealing the fugitives' hiding place. They will be extradited on Tuesday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major C. A. R. Browne, R.E., reverts to the Public Works Department.

Provision is being made in the Budget Estimates to admit of a further increase next year to the Indian Army Nursing Service.

Orders regarding the abandonment of certain stations now garrisoned by the Hyderabad Contingent will be shortly framed consequent on the absorption of that force into the Madras Command.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 23.

At a meeting of the Educational Conference held yesterday evening in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association premises, Mr. Belderdeck, President of the Madras Teachers' Guild, delivered a thoughtful address. The meeting adopted a set of rules for the conduct of proceedings and appointed a business committee.

Every cocher his own farrier. That is the latest decree of the Prefect of the Paris police. Every cabman is provided with the necessary apparatus for roughing his horse's shoes during the frosty weather, to the end that the public safety and convenience may be the better served. As to the police, their role is to assist Automedon in his shoeing operations by holding the bridle of the horse or even the hoof on occasion.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

Dr. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born on November 30, 1821, and consequently had entered upon his eighty-second year at the beginning of the present month. Dr. Temple was the son of Major Octavius Temple, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone. He was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and, proceeding to Oxford, became scholar of Balliol College and took his degree in 1842 as a double first class. He was shortly afterwards elected Fellow and mathematical tutor of his college, and was ordained in 1846.

Two years later (in 1848) he was appointed principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall Twickenham. For seven years he held this post, and after two years' experience as an inspector of schools, he was chosen to succeed Dr. Goulburn as head master of Rugby. It was a post which, at that time especially, was destined to make or mar its occupant. Dr. Arnold's wonderful personality and his new theories of education had invested Rugby with what may almost be described as a halo. Arnold's tragically sudden death had been followed by the appointment of Tait—himself, like Temple, subsequently Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury. To Tait succeeded Dr. Goulburn, and to Goulburn Temple. The two intermediate head masters had kept up the reputation of Rugby to the point it reached under Arnold; it was left, however, to the present Archbishop, Dr. Temple, to give it a fresh impetus. It is not too much to say that he proved himself the greatest of contemporary schoolmasters, and second only, if second, amongst the great pedagogues of the century, to the man who had made the name and fame of Rugby. Early in the course of his headmastership, in 1860, he had taken a step—not as a schoolmaster but as a theologian—which in the opinion of most of his friends and of all his enemies was calculated to disqualify him for all ecclesiastical preferment.

Dr. Temple belonged to the band of Oxford Liberals of whom Jowett was the acknowledged head, and Arthur Peerbyn Stanley one of the most distinguished members. This school heartily supported the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and Dr. Temple had openly expressed his candid approval of that step. It was while he was at Rugby that Dr. Temple went near wrecking his prospects of advancement in the Church by becoming a contributor to the well-known volume entitled 'Essays and Reviews." His own paper, as is now matter of history, was perfectly consistent with the most rigid standards of orthodoxy, and it was expressly stated that each writer was responsible only for his own opinions. But the fact that some of the other contributors to the volume were denounced as heretics, and that a celebrated prosecution for heresy ultimately arose out of the publication, could not fail, for the time, to imperil Dr. Temple's position. When he was nominated to the Bishopric of Exeter in 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, an ineffectual attempt was made, by a section of ardent Churchmen, to prevent the confirmation of the appointment. Even after he had been for some time a Bishop, the choice of Dr. Temple as one of the select preachers at Oxford drew from Dean Goulburn a fierce protest against this "miserable apostasy from the principles which once animated the University." It is interesting to remember that one of the few High Church men who openly came to the defence of Dr. Temple was the late Archbishop of Canterbury—at that time head master of Wellington College. During his tenancy of the see of Exeter no figure was more familiar in Devon and Cornwall than that of Frederick Temple. In fact, his energy, unwonted business capacity, and untiring devotion to the duties of the office became a matter of general comment and wonderment throughout the Western counties. There were numerous little rural parishes lying far off from the beaten track which the Bishop insisted on visiting on such occasions as the completion of church restoration and great festivals. There, in an open field or meadow, would a little marquee be erected for the luncheon which sometimes followed the episcopal visit; and there to the assembled villagers would Dr. Temple deliver one of those strong, vigorous, breezy addresses of which he was the master, and which have been so characteristic of his public life. The prejudices which some had thought to attach to his appointment melted away like snow before the sun when it was recognized that the successor to Bishop Philpotts was in every sense a strenuous worker.

On the death of Dr. Jackson in January, 1885, Dr. Temple was appointed Bishop of London, and was succeeded at Exeter by Dr. Bickersteth. During the eleven years of his tenure of the see of London, Dr Temple was an indefatigable worker. "There is this feature in all his work," a fellow-worker has said, "that it provokes work in others." The Bishop, it has been remarked, was perhaps more feared by his clergy than beloved, but his untiring energy, his strong will, and trenchant speech made a great impression on the diocese. His administration of the diocese had also been noted for his fairness to men of all schools of thought, though his distribution of patronage was sometimes matter of hostile comment, but he sadly disappointed his Liberal friends by throwing in his lot in the main with the High Church party, and by the view which he took on the education question. The quondam "heretic' even supported Mr. Athelstan Riley's circular. Perhaps," however, he was best known in London for his untiring advocacy of the temperance cause. Untiring he was in every way, and Lord Salisbury—himself a great worker—once remarked that he was ashamed to talk of hard work in the presence of the Bishop of London. He went everywhere in his diocese, and brought the influence of the Church to bear on all classes of the population. He succeeded the late Dr. Benson as Archbishop of Canterbury on the 22nd December, 1896. The infirmities of his age had become very pronounced during the last year, and they were apparent at the great ceremony when the deceased Primate crowned his Majesty King Edward.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

The Dean of Winchester has died of typhoid fever supposed to be due to oyster poisoning.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

THE GOAN COMMUNITY.

The Goan community has through a Central Coronation Fund Committee, drawn up a well-arranged programme in connection with the celebration of the Coronation in Bombay. There will be a mass meeting of the community, at which delegates from many mofussil stations will be present, in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on the evening of the 1st to vote and address congratulatory telegrams to H. E. the Viceroy, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. All the poor of the community supported by its two asylums will be treated to a liberal meal in the compound of the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano during the day. On the 2nd there will be a ball in the Town Hall, invitations for which have been issued to several prominent gentlemen of this city. On the third there will be a dinner party of some of the leading men of the community. The auspicious occasion will be taken advantage of also by the holding of a conference, having for its object the promotion of English education among the community, by founding a well-equipped school in Bombay.

An incident, in which kindness to an animal prevailed over the whip, occurred in St. Martin's lane the other night. A restive cabhorse refused to proceed, and all the efforts of the driver proved fruitless; but a policeman, of the C Division, understood the situation. He stroked and patted the animal on the neck, led it a few yards with the reins, and the horse, with a toss of its head, trotted off at a nice pace.

DELHI DURBAR.

LORD AMPTHILL'S GUESTS.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 23.

The following guests of his Excellency the Governor left Madras this evening by a special train timed to arrive at Delhi on Friday:—The Hon'ble Mr., Mrs. and Miss Winterbotham; the hon'ble Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thomson; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Benson; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Stuart; Sir George, Lady and Miss Arbuthnot; the Hon'ble the Chief Justice; the Hon'ble Mr. Sim; the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes; Surgeon-General Sinclair; Mr Thurston; the Hon'ble Sir George Moore; Sir Frederick Price; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson; Major Sankey, R. E. and Mr. C. T. Studd.

AUTHENTICS vs. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Bengal to-day completed their first innings for 85 runs and the Authentics declared their second venture closed after compiling 275 for five wickets; Hollins making 62 runs, Chinnery 57, and Hornby 52.

Bengal late in the afternoon went in again, making twenty for one wicket.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mr H B Chinnery, b Healing	27		57
Mr A H Hornby, c Stewart, b Guise	2		52
Mr F H Hollins, c Bray, b Gould	17		62
Mr R A Williams, c and b Healing	0		
Mr R H Raphael, b Guise	1		
Mr K J Key, c Guise, b Healing	2		
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, c Quin, b Guise	4	Did not bat	
Mr J E Tomkinson, b Healing	4		
Mr O Headlam, b Guise	13		
Mr F Kershaw, not out	25		
Mr H J Powys-Keck, c Stewart, b Gould	3		
Extras	8		
Total	106		

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings.
Mr S R Hignell, c Powys-Keck, b Hornby	27
Mr A H Bentinck, b Powys-Keck	0
Mr F M Luce, b Powys-Keck	0
Mr E H Bray, b Powys-Keck	0
Mr M Gotterity, c Headlam, b Powys-Keck	1
Mr M N Quin, b Powys-Keck	1
Mr F Gould, c Chinnery, b Hornby	0
Mr J D Guise, not out	4
Capt Healing, not out	1
Mr F H Stewart, Mr A G Macpherson, To bat.	
Extras	1
Total (for 7 wickets)	35

CRICKET.

THE MOFUSSIL vs. CEYLON.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 23.

The cricket match between the above teams began to-day in lovely weather. Ceylon won the toss and elected to bat. They commenced badly, losing three men before 30 had been scored. After the fall of the fourth wicket, Lewis joined Macaulay and the complexion of matters changed. They remained together for one hour, Lewis hitting with great freedom and giving an easy chance at cover but was let off. The scores at the luncheon interval were:—

Waldock, c Phillips, b Gosling	10
Boucher, b Balstow	1
J. Rooke, c Balstow, b Gosling	1
Leese, b Arnold	15
Lewis, not out	93
Macaulay, b Balstow	11
Forbes, b Balstow	12
Extras	55
Total for 6 wickets	198

Ceylon were all out for 221.

Madras has lost three wickets for 79 runs.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

TWO MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, December 7th.—A French Nationalist in submitting an interpellation in the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday, accused M. Valle, the Minister for Justice, of dismissing a Magistrate named Le Mercier, because he feared that he would be arrested in connection with the Humbert frauds.

The Minister retorted: "Frederick Humbert is a Boulangist!"

To this retort M. Coutan, a Socialist, shouted: 'That is a lie."

As M. Valle left the tribune. M. Syveton, a Nationalist, insulted him, and M. Valle made a gesture as if about to assault M. Syveton.

The prospect of a personal encounter caused the Nationalists and Radicals to leave their seats, and a scrimmage ensued in front of the tribune, where there was much hustling and shouting.

The sitting was suspended.

Later, the Chamber suspended M. Coutan and M. Syveton.

M. Syveton has since sent his seconds to M. Valle challenging him to a duel.

THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

QUESTION RAISED IN THE COMMONS.

London, December 6th.—In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Conservative member for King's Lynn, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to discuss the question of the Brussels Sugar Convention.

He hoped that the Convention would not be ratified until Holland's interpretation of the agreement, according to which Great Britain was bound to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar manufactured from products exported from her autonomous colonies, had been made quite clear.

Mr. Balfour advised his colleagues not to reply to delicate International questions when informally raised.

The French Chamber of Deputies has approved of the Brussels Sugar Convention.

DEPARTURES FOR DELHI.

Christmas Specials which left Bombay from the Grant Road Station on Monday night at 9-30 P. M., took the following ladies and gentlemen en route to the Delhi Durbar:—Lady Eleanor Byng, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Major the Hon. L. Byng, Mr. Hurkissondass Narotamdass, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. Tibbovandas Verjivandas, the Hon. Mr. Gokhle, the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, and Dr. R. G. Bhandarker.

Amongst the passengers who left Victoria terminus for Delhi yesterday afternoon by three special trains, run one after the other at intervals of 20 minutes, were: The Earl and Countess of Londsdale, H. H. the Aga Khan, Lady Wolfe Murray, the Hon. Miss Wolfe Murray, the Hon. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, General Burnett, and the Hon. Mr. J. Barrett.

The well-known Parisian journal "Gil Blas," which was founded in the interests of the class amidst whom the hero of Le Sage's comedy of manners, a classic in its way, lived and moved, is about to change its character. It has long since ceased to have that special quality of wit which was its redeeming feature, and now it is to be rejuvenated and to become a really literary newspaper. One has not seen a journal of that class for some time in Paris, adds our correspondent. A new journal is also announced in the Panache (the Plume), which is to contain the spiritual drawings of Forain, who is only less well known than Caran d'Ache, and is his bosom friend. The two editors will be supported by a group of young and brilliant writers. There is also talk of a new American paper to be established in Paris which will have at its back a powerful syndicate of newspaper proprietors, and which will render competition in this restricted field extremely severe.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

DOINGS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE GOLF INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The weather being favourable, a good football programme was got through on Saturday. Of the nine matches in the First Division of the League the majority of victories were secured by home teams, only two going to the clubs playing away from home, while one ended in a draw. The drawn game was the most interesting of the day. This was between Sunderland and West Bromwich Albion. Although having done so badly hitherto, Sunderland, true to their traditions, could not be defeated on their own ground, and a hardfought game ended in not a single point being registered. The result, however, does not alter West Bromwich Albion's position at the top of the table. It is as yet too early to make predictions as to their ultimate position, but at present they are undoubtedly the strongest team in the division. Their position is the more remarkable inasmuch as only last season they were competing in the Second Division. Notts County are in the second place with two points fewer than the leaders. They disposed of the Blackburn Rovers on the ground of the defeated team by two goals to one. Sheffield United proved too strong for the Liverpool team, and take the third place on the table, while the fourth is occupied by Derby County, who, rather surprisingly, suffered defeat at the hands of Everton. The Bolton Wanderers went to Bury, where they experienced their tenth defeat. They are still at the bottom of the table, with the not too noble record of three points. Stoke easily defeated Sheffield Wednesday; Notts Forest beat Middlesbrough, Grimsby fell to the Wolverhampton Wanderers, while by the somewhat abnormal score of seven goals to nothing Aston Villa disposed of Newcastle United. At last the Woolwich Arsenal have succeeded in placing themselves at the head of the Second Division table, where (with twenty points) they are bracketted with Small Heath and Bristol City. The question is, Will they manage to keep their position? We trow not, but cannot help wishing them success as they have been making such a long, hard struggle (which always ended pitiably) to gain admittance to the premier division.

Though the exact composition of the fifteens for the 'Varsity Rugger match, which will be played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday, December 13, is not yet known, one may safely assume that the sides will differ but little from those which have been doing duty most regularly for both Universities. In the case of Oxford, indeed, it may be assumed that the back division is practically settled, while Osborne Cartwright, Wordsworth, Swanzy, Odgers, and the captain, Grellet, may be taken as certainties forward. As to Cambridge, there is more room for doubt. Pumphrey is the only certain "Blue" at threequarters Evans, Scougall, Roberts, Walkley, McNiel, Ritchie, Sisterton and others all being in the running. Recent sides point to Pumphrey, Sisterton, Roberts, and Walkley being the line, but all that can safely be said is that there is little to play to choose between any of the many third lines that have done duty for the University. Pringle has all through been pretty sure of his "Blue," and it is probable that Mainprice will be his partner at half. The Cambridge pack presents less difficulty than the back division. The two Sivrights, N. Spicer, Gibson and Roberts are the old "Blues," while Newbold and Waters may be taken as certain "Blues." This leaves only one place to be filled, and this should lie between the younger Spicer, Ward, Cave, and Chalmers. The sides should then be something like the following:—Oxford.—Strand-Jones, back; Eberle Raphael, Fisher, and Standford, threequarters; Lyle and Stoop, halves; Osborne Cartwright, Grellet, Wordsworth, Odgers. Swanzy, Kyrke, and either Robertson or Hutchinson, forwards. Cambridge.—Horsley, back; Pumphrey, Sisterton, Roberts and Walkley, three quarters; Pringle and Mainprice, halves; D. R. Bedell-Sivright, J. V Bedell-Sivright, Roberts, N. Spicer, Gibson, Newbold, Waters and either the younger Spicer or one of the others already mentioned, forwards. Both on paper and on their actual performances, Oxford are at present deservedly favourites. Though the difference in point of combination behind is certainly not so greatly in Oxford's favour as it was last year, yet it is so considerable that, on the experience of the two past seasons, when the marked superiority of Cambridge forward was more than counterbalanced by the understanding between the Oxford backs, Cambridge do not appear likely to win. Nor is their superiority forward so assured this season at last. The Oxford forwards have been improving every match, and there is at present little of the slackness which characterised the Dark Blue eight earlier in the season. To-date there are only four sides which each University has met. These are the Harlequins, Monkstown, R. I. E. C., and last, but not least, Blackheath.

These matches had the following results:—

		G FOR	T FOR	G AGAINST	T AGAINST
Cambridge v. Blackheath	Won	1	1	a1	1
Oxford v. Blackheath	Won	1	0	a1	1
Cambridge v. Monkstown	Won	b3	2	1	1
Oxford v. Monkston	Won	4	0	0	0
Cambridge v. Harlequins	Won	c3	3	0	1
Oxford v. Harlequins	Lost	1	0	3	0
Cambridge v. R. I. E. C.	Drawn	0	0	0	0
Oxford v. R. I. E. C.	Won	c2	3	0	1

a Drop goal. b Two penalty goals. c One penalty goal.

These matches should provide a more satisfactory guide to the relative merits of each side than the general figures, but it is more than doubtful whether this is so. The disturbing factor is the Harlequin result. Ignoring penalty goals and dropped goals, it will be noted that each side has scored ten tries, while the lines of Oxford have been crossed five times and those of Cambridge only four times. This would seem to point to the Cambridge attack being as strong as that of Oxford, while by parity of reasoning the defence should be slightly better. As one-half of the Cambridge tries were scored in one match, however, and all but one of the tries against Oxford were also scored in a single game it is clear that the figures, the Harlequin matches being ignored, are in Oxford's favour. The Oxford team, it is understood, will be definitely chosen to-morrow. Though the new arrangement whereby the match is to be played on a Saturday instead of a Wednesday has much to recommend it, the alteration will prevent many players from witnessing a game which they never miss. From one point of view this is unfortunate. The 'Varsity match is an ideal game; it is educative as to the spirit in which the game should be played, it is fought to a finish in the fullest sense of the phrase, and it is generally productive of really good play by players who unite the activity of schoolboys with the experience of "seniors." There is naturally a good deal of grumbling among players that they will this season be unable to witness the match. J. E. Crabbie, the old Oxford captain, fell heavily on his face when playing at Edinburgh last Saturday. He had to be carried into the pavilion, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to play in the first Scottish trial to-morrow. Crabbie has had a very unlucky season. He has been injured in nearly every match.

The first stage of practice and preparation for the boat race finishes next Saturday with the Trial Eights. A big crowd of Old Blues and others will witness the Oxford race at Moulsford—over the two-miles course from the bridge to Cleeve Lock—the crews being exceptionally good this year. Since the eights assumed definite shape, very great progress has been made by both combinations. To come to respective form, the advantages possessed by No. 2 are a longer swing and a longer and firmer finish. At the present moment, too, their blades are slightly the better together. On the other hand they are a little slow when forward in getting into the water, and, although their bodies swing back nicely together, they do not get their leg-drive quickly enough off the stretchers. No. 1 crew, though they still want improvement in this respect get a fair drive in the earlier part of the stroke, but fail to carry it through to the finish. The slides in most cases are used up rather too soon, and the support of the stretchers being thereby lost, the stroke is finished too much with the arms and not driven out sufficiently with the legs. Individually, both eights are well and evenly weighted, and all the sixteen men are strong and willing workers. About the most promising are Messrs. Monier-Williams, Hunter, Pearson, and Viscount Tiverton in No. 1 crew; and Messrs. Evans, Field, Burnett, Gaskell, and James in No. 2 crew. Of the "Blues" engaged Drinkwater is rowing well, but neither of the brothers Milburn are yet in form. Of the two coxwains, Eyre, of Keble, who only scales 6st. 5lb. is the smarter. He knows his works thoroughly, and is full of confidence. The Cambridge race at Ely will also attract a large attendance of Old Blues and others. It will be rowed on the Ouse over the shortened course first adopted in 1898—about two and a quarter miles. Competition for seats has been most severe this year, some sixty or seventy oarsmen having been tried during the Term. These continual changes, although quite necessary, have not conduced to the uniformity or the excellence of the rowing. Since Monday last, however, both eights have improved in very appreciable fashion. No. 1 crew show increased life and dash throughout the boat.

The inter-'varsity boxing and fencing competitions were only inceptions in 1897. Since that date, however, both pastimes have increased in popularity by leaps and bounds. The sister-clubs are flourishing, while the greatest interest is taken in the annual meeting of the rival Blues. From 1897 to 1901 the Oxonians ruled the roast, but last March the Cantab won their first victory in very pronounced fashion. All the boxing events and the sabres competition went to them, the Dark Blues carrying off the two fencing items only. As usual, this reversal of form gave an added fillip to the pastimes in question and a new and deserved importance to future competitions. Large audiences witnessed the respective novices' competitions this year. It may be said at once that promising results were shown at both Oxford and Cambridge. Of the Light Blue boxers F. J. V. Hopley (Harrow and Pembroke) carried off the palm. The old public schools champion has a fine style, hits with great power, and is wonderfully agile for a heavy-weight. Another old Harrovian, H. B. Gething (Trinity), also showed grand form in the middle-weight class, his countering and body-blows being right above the average. Others who should be heard of again are Messrs. McKerrow (Charterhouse), J. N. Hurrell (Clifton), and J. H. Osmaston (Jersey and Emmanuel). The last-named had a bloodless victory for the bantam-weight event, owing presumably to his fine practice form. Of the fencers R. J. Weeks (Charterhouse and Pembroke) showed by far the best form, but both Messrs. Moore-Brabazon (Harrow and Trinity) and S. F. Lane (Haileybury and Pembroke) gave promise of future excellence. All the events at Oxford were stubbornly contested, the entries being very large. The fencing was particularly good, Messrs. J. P. Clay (New College), J. C. Williams (Exeter), and G. O. Jackson (Corpus) all showing most promising form. Per contra, the sabres bout was disappointing, C. L. Thomas (University) winning a most uninteresting contest. The Dark Blues have also a decided acquisition in J. K. Kay-Mount (Hertford), a heavy-weight of decided promise. He hits hard, is good with his feet, and possesses capital defence. Although A. Wilson (Magdalen) won the light-weight competition, the Old Cliftonian, H. P. Hewitt (Lincoln) is probably the best of the recruits. He counters finely, uses both his head and feet to advantage, and should be heard of again. Both H. Gardiner (University) and H. G. Mackay (Oriel) are middle-weights above the average. Altogether, the novices this year are of an unusually high standard, and some splendid contests are assured both in the 'varsity and inter-'varsity campaign. The representative meeting takes place at Cambridge for this term) next term.

The English-Scottish International has now, presumable, to be reckoned with as an annual event—one more in the long and growing list of international matches. And presumably, too, certain features in it may be regarded as having been definitely fixed for future contests. Nine a side will probably become the stereotyped number; but one cannot be sanguine as to the retention of the present method of scoring. It is not easy to see (unless it were so arranged in order to preclude any possibility of a tie) why gentlemen playing for their respective countries should decide the issue of single matches of thirty-six holes each rather than by two of eighteen, as was the arrangement for last year. After all where is the objection to a tie? The closer the match the better in the opinion of most sportsmen, and a pointless draw should satisfy every one. However, the delegates, no doubt, have excellent reason for their actions. As to "the match the only issue, that, will stand. Mr. J. L. Low is, like Alan Brock, a bonny fighter, and no one would be greatly surprised to see him carry his next point—the settling of the issue by foursomes instead of singles. As to the date of the fixture, it appears that the Saturday after the Amateur Championship is to be selected instead of the Saturday before. This will have the advantage, as Mr. Low points out, of preventing the necessity for busy players breaking into more than a single week, besides affording no inconsiderable assistance to the selectors. It will not be long before the American golfer will be anxious to join in. Internationals, once started, have a trick of multiplying even to the point of becoming something of a nuisance. A step in this direction will have been taken when the Oxford and Cambrige Golfing Society bring off their much discussed trip to the States, which seems likely to take place some time next year. We hope it may; it would be interesting to see how they fared across the Atlantic. The climate has been blamed for our show on that side in some other branches of athletics; it is to be hoped it will not prove too much for our young golfers. What the condition of American greens is like we have not the faintest notion, though wonderful stories of long holes come over from time to time. Taylor tells in his book of one prodigious hole of over 900 yards in length, laid out for the express benefit of Harry Vardon, that he might at last find a hole, that he could not reach in three full shots. One would be inclined to fight shy of joining that club. To have a hole of that length in ones daily round would be to make a toil of a pleasure. In the matter of mere personal danger, it would seem that the British Isles are still the safest place for the golfer. Mr. W. J. Travis is quoted in the New York "Times" on the question of etiquette, and he is strongly in favour of our more slow-moving British habits. Our cousins, it appears, do not allow any time for the recovery of a lost ball. "The very instant you are found to be in search of a lost ball, you are greeted with a warning cacy of 'fore' from the party behind who exultantly quicken their pace in feverish desire to pass before you should discover it. Possibly, this strenuous habit is partly responsible for the long string of accidents that are perpetually being reported from American courses. In this weeks Golf Illustrated three serious accidents are cited, in one of which a players eye was destroyed by a ball driven by one of a visiting team, while a young lady near Boston met with an almost precisely similar accident, and a Poughkeepsie player was hit so severely on the head that the skull had to be trephined. Perhaps a visit from the Golfing Society will teach the American player the value of taking things quietly. But it is to be hoped we shall not have to welcome home a maimed and crippled, even though victorious team.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The Military and the Marine authorities are now making arrangements to send a further detachment of troops from Bombay to Somaliland, during the first week of January, in the R. I. M. steamers Canning and Hardinge. The definite dates of their departure are not yet notified. They will convey the following troops:—7th Bombay Pioneers, now stationed at Kirkee, consisting 13 of British officers, 17 native officers, and 650 non-commissioned officers and men, 59 public and 59 public private followers, 250 mules, and 8 ponies. No. 1 Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners from Kirkee consisting of a British officer, 2 European details, 4 Native officers, 164 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 public and 18 private followers, 8 horses 5 ponies and 78 mules. Besides the above troops one section Lahore Mountain Battery (now at Dera Ismail Khan) with two guns. Section D. No. 15 British Field Hospital and 69 Native Field Hospital and the Bikaneer Camel Corps, will be despatched to Somaliland. The troops will be railed to Bombay from different stations on the day of embarkation. Captain R. E. E. Kriekenbeck and Lieut. A. Marjoribanks, 19th Bombay Infantry, will proceed forthwith to Kirkee, the former to take over the command of the Depot of 7th Bombay Pioneers, and the latter to join the 7th Bombay Pioneers, proceeding to Somaliland.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 23.

The eighteenth Indian National Congress assembled here this afternoon. A large number of delegates have arrived from the principal cities and towns in India and have been accommodated in several bungalows and houses rented in the city by the Reception Committee. The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, the President-Elect of the Congress, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and several leading citizens of Bombay, arrived yesterday morning by the mail. He was received at the station by the leading gentlemen of this city, some of whom were introduced to him by Mr. D. B. Ambalal Sakarlal. The President was garlanded and led to a carriage-and-pair which was in attendance. A guard-of-honour consisting of Congress volunteers, with flags and bands, was present in the station compound and received the President as he emerged from the station. The Hon. Mr. Bannerjee was then driven to Sheth Shambu uprasad's bungalow outside the Delhi Gate via Richey Road, Three Gates and Lal Darvaja. Near the Delhi gate the horses were unyoked and the President's carriage was pulled by the enthusiastic crowd along the rest of the journey to his residence. Triumphal arches bearing suitable inscriptions were erected along the route through which the President's carriage passed, while crowds of people lined both sides of the roads.

Five hundred delegates were present, the number of visitors being over three thousand, including some European gentlemen and native ladies. Mr. Vernon, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Lambert, Police Superintendent, were among those present.

The Hon. Pherozshah Mehta, in proposing the election of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee as president of the Congress, said that this Congress might be rightly denominated the Coronation Congress; that the greatest boon which British rule conferred upon India was the boon of education; and he ventured to say the magnificent outburst of loyalty, sincere, spontaneous, personal and palpitating with life and vigour which were evoked on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria and on the occasion of King Edward's accession to the Throne were the results of education, the work of the educated classes which had been for sometimes denominated as a microscopic minority which neither represented themselves nor the masses of the people. It was true that soldier was abroad in India, maintaining and preserving peace and tranquility throughout the country, but it was no less equally true that the schoolmaster was abroad transforming the feeling of gratitude for the preservation and maintenance of peace and tranquility into a sentiment of earnest, devoted and enlightened loyalty. Mr. Subramaniyer seconded the proposition which was carried by acclamation.

The proceedings opened at 1 p. m. with the singing of a Congress Anthem by Mrs. Ramanbai and friends.

CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The gentlemen who have organized the arrangements for the 18th Indian National Congress have conferred upon me the inestimable honour of according to you a warm and hearty welcome to this historic city, the capital of Guzerat. On behalf of the reception committee, on behalf of the people of Guzerat and of the Bombay Standing Committee, I offer you a most hearty welcome. I daresay many of you have had the pleasure of having attended the previous Congresses, which were held in the Presidency towns, or in towns which are at one time of the year or another the seat of a local Government. Our humble town may fairly claim the honour of being the first Zillah town in the whole of India that has spontaneously undertaken the duty of inviting this grand national assembly. Though we are sensible of the distinction, it is not without misgivings that we have entered upon the performance of this patriotic duty. You are no doubt aware that we have passed through one of the most disastrous famines of the century, and that the two years that followed the famine have been years of great agricultural distress and commercial depression. Plague has been long raging in Bombay, Guzerat, and the Deccan. It seemed doubtful whether under such circumstances, we could command the funds needed for the satisfactory discharge of our obligations. Moreover, Guzerat has long been known to be a peace-loving and industrious province; and we were not sure of enlisting for the active service of the Congress a sufficient number of young, energetic and public-spirited men to organize and carry to the finish all the preliminary arrangements which are essential to success. The temper and attitude of the Government officials was to us an unknown factor, and from the experience of other places it was deemed proper to pay due regard to this aspect of the matter. We are happy to say that our misgivings have proved almost groundless. In spite of crippled resources and bad times subscriptions began to pour in liberally as soon as the work was begun, and to our surprise we discovered among our educated men a degree of earnestness, public spirit, and devotion to the cause of the nation, which might have otherwise long remained latent. The temper of the officials, we are thankful to say, has been all that could be desired. They have observed towards the Congress work generally an attitude of benevolent neutrality and towards one section of our operations, viz., the Industrial Exhibition, they have shown a spirit of positive friendliness. The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner of our Division, is one of its earliest supporters, and recently H. E. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to be a patron. Guzerat and its people have long been well-known for their

PATIENT AND INDUSTRIOUS HABITS

and for their strong partiality for commercial pursuits. No where perhaps throughout the whole country have the advantages of the abiding peace established by the strong arm of the British Government, and of the numerous other solid benefits conferred upon the people by the British rule more highly valued, or more vividly realized than by the peace loving and trading population of Guzerat; and nowhere, I may venture to say, has the feeling of loyalty to the British Government been stronger than in this, once a favoured land. For a long time we were content to devote our energies exclusively to agriculture, trade and commerce. Internally the Currency Legislation of the Government of India, whatever its financial justification, has brought home to many an important trader and agriculturist the stern fact that very fertile sources of economic gain may be suddenly dried up or ruinously affected by a single political act of the State on its strictly financial side. The huge annual drain of 30 crores of rupees, which the present administrative arrangements of the British Government render necessary, has to be made good by taxes supplied by the trade and industry of the country. The influx of foreign goods has been largely responsible for the annihilation of the indigenous industries of this province, and this circumstance has contributed in no small degree to a rapid knowledge that trade is largely influenced by political conditions. The people of Guzerat emigrate in considerable numbers to Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and other portions of South Africa as labourers, artizans, traders, and capitalists. The flagrantly unjust treatment they receive from the white settlers there, who are British subjects, is reported by the emigrants to their kinsmen here

famine Commission of Sir Antony MacDonnell deliberately made the statement that in Guzerat "the assessment was a full one," an euphemistic way of confirming the popular view that it is oppressive. The famine, therefore, has opened our eyes to the importance of keeping the land question perpetually before the public. In the matter of collecting the land-tax here, the system is unduly rigorous. The village people have long felt this, but their complaints for long failed to reach the authorities or were unheeded. During the famine the Revenue authorities would not suspend the collections until after individual inquiries regarding the means of each cultivator had been made. Public men pointed out to Government the impracticability of individual inquiries and the mischief resulting from the Government Policy. But the revenue authorities turned a deaf ear. A considerable amount of oppression was practised for the collection of revenue and the conduct of certain officials of Broach had to be made the subject of an official inquiry, which proved that in the collection of revenue the village servants there had resorted to very illegal and discredi table methods. This, too, led to no apparent change in the attitude of the Government. At last came the Famine Commission, and they strongly disapproved of the policy of making inquiry as to individual means before granting a suspension of the land-tax in times of famine, as both impolitic and impracticable. Yet the Bombay Government made no change. It was announced quite recently that they had perceived the error of their ways, and that individual inquiry during famine times will be abandoned. Now gentlemen, this is the last of the events which has persuaded us that a policy of political aloofness and indifference prolongs our grievances, and that combined and concerted action for the sake of the great agricultural section of our community is as necessary as for any other.

CONGRESS NO LONGER REVILED.

Such are the considerations that have influenced and will continue to influence the practical trading people of this Province and day by day draw them nearer and nearer to the work which this great assembly has set before it. The days are gone by when it was the custom of a section of the Anglo-Indian Press to revile the Congress as a seditious and disloyal organization. It was the language very often of ignorant and prejudiced people who refused to see things in their true light and correct proportions. Our aims and motives have been vindicated by our consistent course of action, by the moderation and sobriety of our methods, and by the assistance of honourable Englishmen who have from the first been our most trusted friends and guides. Loyalty to the British Government, gentlemen, is the dominant sentiment of every Congressman. Ours is a loyalty based on an intelligent appreciation of our own vital and permanent interests. It is a reasoned sentiment and not a mere blind attachment. This being our inmost feeling, we can afford to tolerate, or to pass over in silent contempt the feeble cry of those who even after seventeen years of actual experience still persist in misrepresenting our aims and aspirations. It is because we are keenly anxious for the permanence of the British rule in India that we desire that the relations between England and India should be regulated by equitable principles mutually beneficial in all respects and especially so in financial matters. Taking our stand on such principles, we earnestly desired that the British policy towards us Indians should be one of trust, not of limited trust or distrust. We maintain, gentlemen, and think it our duty to urge incessantly upon the British Government that the full benefits of the British rule cannot accrue to the Indian nation unless and until Indians are associated in the work of Government. There were days when the whole population was ignorant of the principles of the British rule and the Western methods of government, and then the entire burden of the administration devolved upon the official hierarchy. The spread of education and liberal ideas has vastly changed the condition of Indian society. Officials have no longer the monopoly of knowledge and wisdom that they once possessed. A system of government founded a hundred years ago has

CEASED TO BE SUITABLE

to our altered state. We naturally wish that the methods of government should be altered to suit the changed surroundings. The particular resolutions that have been passed by the previous Congresses are simply the corollaries and practical applications of the foregoing principles. As a step towards a policy of greater trust in the Indian people, we pray that the stringency of the Arms Act may be relaxed with discriminative leniency; that the higher posts in the military service of the country should be opened to qualified Indians; and that the question of Indian volunteering may be favourably considered. It is on the same ground that we base our demand for holding examinations in India for the Indian Civil Service and for the medical and all other services. We wish that the principle of associating the people in the administration, may be further applied by extending the legislative councils, and widening the elective basis in local and Municipal boards; and also by an extension of the jury system. The combination of the duties of the tax Collector and the Judge in the same hands has outlived its necessity and now causes miscarriages of justice and stands in the way of further progress. We think it our duty to represent that the expenditure on Military establishments may be reduced, and that larger sums should be devoted to the spread of education of every description, primary secondary and industrial. As a measure of financial justice we pray that the cost of the British troops stationed in India or a considerable portion of them should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and that India should be relieved of them. It is the sincere friendship and active assistance of philanthropic Englishmen like Mr. A. O. Hume, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Digby and several others that makes me take a cheerful view of the future. It is the constant accession of new genuine friends like Sir. H. Cotton and Mr. Norburn from the ranks of distinguished Indian administrators that makes me believe that we are destined to succeed. It is the existence among us of noble patriots like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. W. C. Bannerji, Mr. R. C. Dutt and others whom I would fain name, patriots of whom any country may be proud that makes me cling to my fond hope for the regeneration of this our great and historic country. Further, I have an unbounded trust in the high moral aims, practical sagacity, and enlightened statesmanship of the great British nation to which our destinies have been confided by Providence.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee was elected President of the Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS.

The President, in the course of a lengthy address, after returning thanks for his election, said:—

This was the first time the Congress had been held at Ahmedabad. They knew the difficulties of the People of Guzerat, and admired the dauntless courage with which they faced them and the noble persistency with which they overcame them.

The last Congress in the Bombay Presidency was held at Poona, a great intellectual centre. The Congress of this year is held at Ahmedabad, a great industrial centre. Having regard to the recent expansion of our programme, and to the interlinking in our minds of the industrial and the political movements, it seems to me that there is a special appropriateness in holding the present session of the Congress at Ahmedabad. It is an open declaration that we, the men of the Congress, regard the industrial and the political movements as indissolubly linked together—we hold that they are interdependent and that they act and react upon each other and by their mutual interaction swell the volume of both. If we cannot claim to be the originators of the industrial movement, this at any rate may fairly be said to our credit that we have stimulated those forces and deepened those impulses which have brought it about.

A widespread feeling has been roused in favour of the growth and expansion of indigenous arts and industries, and the distinguished men who organized the Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Calcutta Congress of last year have still further carried their high endeavours by opening a storehouse for Indian goods. Our infant industries need protection. But the Government, wedded to the traditions of free trade, will not grant them protection. If however protection by legislative enactment is impossible, may we not, by the fiat of the national will, afford them such protection as may lie in our power, if we resolve in our hearts of hearts to avail ourselves, wherever practicable, of indigenous articles in preference to foreign goods. Has not the time come when the scattered national impulses may be focussed into an organic and organized whole for a supreme effort for the promotion of our industries? May we not obtain a complete and comprehensive list of Indian articles available for our varied requirements and seek to encourage their manufacture and stimulate their expansion? I quite agree that the process is expensive. But it is of the essence of protection to incur present pecuniary sacrifice; in view of future gain; and our national industries, placed on a sound and satisfactory footing, under a moral protection, evoked by a lofty spirit of patriotism, will in their own good time, bring in an abundant harvest of gold. Our industrial helplessness is even more deplorable than our political impotency. And if the Congress can do aught to stimulate the forces, which would improve our industrial condition, it would add one more to the many titles which it already possesses to the enduring gratitude of the people of India. Nay more, it would render a great service to the Government.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The one feeling which is predominant in the breast of every true Congressman, which shapes and colours his political convictions and might be said to constitute the keynote of his political creed, is love and reverence for his Sovereign and his Country. Inspired by this feeling of love and reverence for the Head of the British constitution, our august Sovereign, we heard of His Majesty's illness with profound sorrow—we watched the progress of the disease with the utmost anxiety—and we rejoiced beyond measure on His Majesty's recovery, and from our temples and our mosques and our churches there went forth one great chorus of thanksgiving to the Great Giver of all Good, for his abounding mercy in sparing to us our Sovereign, the embodiment of our hopes, and with whose reign are identified the fulfilment of our most cherished aspirations and the redemption of the solemn promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation. To the people of India, the Coronation was an event of unique importance. For the first time in the history of our relations with Britain, a King of England was crowned Emperor of Hindustan. For the first time in the history of our relations with Britain, Indian representatives were present at the Coronation of an English King, though, if the truth is to be told, it must be said that the representation of the educated community was most inadequate. It is proposed to celebrate the Coronation by a great Durbar to be held at Delhi in the course of the next few days. The Durbar has been the subject of animated controversy both here and in England. It has been fiercely assailed by critics whose utterances are entitled to respectful attention. One of them has describe it as "an act of uncalled-for extravagance," specially out of place at a time when the country is just emerging from the throes of a great famine, when despite the grateful rains which have done so much to improve the situation, there is still a large number of people who are in receipt of famine-relief, and when it is proposed to saddle the Indian revenues with the charge of nearly a million sterling to meet the cost of the efficiency of the reformed British army in India. Of course there are others who have come forward to defend the Durbar. The Times has lent to it its thunderous support and has recorded a vigorous protest against the protesting. His Excellency the Viceroy has himself entered the arena, and in a speech conceived in his best style has defended the Durbar and the policy which it embodies. His Excellency has given us the assurance that the cost of the ceremonial "will be immeasurably less than the dimensions which a too tropical imagination has allowed it to assume, and that a great State ceremonial will never have been conducted in India upon more economical lines." I am not here concerned to defend the possessors of "a too tropical imagination" among whom, be it observed, are several Anglo-Indian journalists of note, one of whom at last has not lived in the tropics for many a long year. They are well able to defend themselves and have done so. Despite their protests the Durbar will soon be an accomplished fact, and I do not know that it will serve any useful purpose to refer at length to a controversy which has not altered the course of events and now possesses more or less an academic interest. It is fast receding into the past and will soon vanish out of the domain of contemporary politics. But the rulers of India may learn a lesson and may take a warning from the statesmanship of the past. History has

CONDEMNED WITH UNEQUIVOCAL EMPHASIS

the Delhi Durbar of 1877 as an expensive pageant of doubtful utility. The time has passed by when a mere pageant calculated to dazzle and to astonish can leave an enduring impression upon the public mind of India. Thanks to the educational efforts of our rulers to the wise, the judicious and beneficent policy which they have followed, we have long since passed the stage of childhood and have entered upon a period of vigorous adolescence when we are able to discriminate the substance from the shadow. Let no one lay the flattering unction to his soul that the educational movement which has brought about this result is confined to a microscopic minority. The movement is becoming wider and deeper day by day, and while we are foolishly talking of a microscopic minority, the social forces, noiselessly but steadily working in the bosom of Society, are developing results which promise to bring the entire community, the classes as well as the masses, within those educational influences which have levened the upper ranks of the social system. A mere pageant will not satisfy public opinion. It will emphasize the complaints that have been made. It is indeed an acceptable feature of the Durbar that there is to be an Industrial Exhibition in connection with it where the products of indigenous arts and industries will be displayed. We are grateful to His Excellency for his interest in the development of our national arts and industries, and we may be permitted to express the hope that it may lead to abiding results. But that is not enough. The Durbar needs to be consecrated by the touch of a higher statesmanship. If it is to be a great historic event, as it is intended to be, it should form a land-mark in our annals—it should be commemorated by some boon which would remind us and our children for all time to come of the occasion and of the principal actors therein. The pomp and glitter of the show, the fine dresses and equipages, even the Oriental magnificence of the scene, set off to the best advantage by the choicest rhetoric which the resources of the English language can supply, will not avail to rescue the Durbar from the corroding influence of time and oblivion. These things will be swept out of view amid the onward rush of events. They will be forgotten; the historic recollection will retain no trace of them; but the popular concession which enlarges the sphere of a people's rights and enhances their self-respect, or which exalts the purity of the system under which justice is administered and improves its quality, or which once again commemorates the grand old precept that righteousness exalteth a nation will constitute an enduring monument of the ceremonial, worthy of the highest traditions of British statesmanship in India. Such a concession would be in entire accord with precedent and the recognized policy of the British Government on similar occasions. Having referred to the concessions, to the principle of popular Government already made, he proceeded: Since the direct assumption of the Government by the Crown, every ceremonial held in connection with the Sovereign and commemorative of her grace has been signalized by a substantial concession to the people. This has been the uniform, the invariable, the traditional policy of the British Government in India for a period of nearly half a century. It is associated with great and illustrious names and has been consistently followed, irrespective of party considerations, whether the Viceroy was Liberal or Conservative. And if one party more than another was pledged to this policy, one might say that it was the Conservative party that was so pledged; for, all these Durbars were held and all these boons were conferred while a Conservative Ministry were in power, as if the great repositories of Conservative traditions wanted to proclaim to the people of India their firm and unalterable conviction that a policy of cautious but continuous progress was essential for the highest purposes of Imperial conservation. Having regard to the traditional policy of the British Government, the people of India look forward with confidence to the bestowal of some boon, the concession of some popular right, as commemorative of the occasion and of the affectionate interest which His Majesty feels in the welfare of his Indian subjects. To the people of India it would be a grievous disappointment if, on this the first and the greatest ceremonial occasion in connection with the new reign, the traditional policy of the British Government, consecrated by illustrious names and followed with unvarying consistency for nearly half a century, were to be departed from. The traditional policy of the British Government in this matter is in entire keeping with the immemorial usage of the East where royal celebrations, especially those which commemorate the assumption of sovereign authority, are proclaimed to the people by beneficent gifts which evoke their gratitude, strengthen their loyalty and secure their attachment to the new Sovereign. It is, therefore, with all confidence that we would appeal to Lord Curzon to follow precedent and the immemorial usage of the East and convert what it has been so confidently predicted would be a mere pageant, into a great historical event which will excite the love and reverence of the people, cement their loyalty, draw them closer to Britain and strengthen those ties of attachment between the two countries, upon which the greatness of the British Empire and the prosperity of India alike depend.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.

Proceeding to discuss the report of the Universities' Commission and the agitation which it aroused he said: Whatever differences of opinion may exist with regard to the merits of Lord Curzon's administration—and the time has not yet come for the final judgment—all will agree, even those who see nothing good in it, that His Excellency is keenly responsive to the intimations of public opinion, and we felt convinced that His Excellency would not ignore the public opinion of educated India, expressed with singular unanimity and unqualified emphasis, and upon a question which to them was a question of life and death. In this hope we have not been disappointed. His Excellency has recognized the truth, in the letter of Government, that no reform can be successful without the sympathetic cooperation of the community concerned, and that any reform, forced upon an unwilling community, no matter how promising it might be, no matter how influentially supported it might be, is doomed, foredoomed to failure. We desire to offer our congratulations to His Excellency upon his circular letter upon the Report of the Universities Commission. We may not be able to agree with all the suggestions of the Viceroy, but it is a frank and straight-forward recognition of public opinion—it is a praiseworthy attempt at compromise and conciliation; and effective compromise which ensures steady progress along the line of least resistance and which conciliates and enlists the social forces on behalf of Government is, to my mind, the highest function of statesmanship.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

Next in importance to the educational problem is the question of the economic condition of the people. Is the country getting poorer day by day? The question can be set at rest by an open enquiry, started under the auspices of the Government. Why is not such an enquiry held? Ours, indeed, has been a Government of Commissions and Committees. We have had Commissions of all sorts. One more Commission to enquire into the economic condition of the country would not seriously aggravate the situation or dislocate the administrative machinery. The Famine Union in England which include public men of all parties and which have an economic rather than a political object in view, have been pressing for an enquiry into some typical villages. It is in no hostile spirit that they approach this question. Their object is not to find fault, but to get at the truth. The Union desire an answer to the question whether it is true that the cultivator has been sinking deeper and deeper into poverty during recent years. But the Government will not give an answer. The Government will not hold an enquiry. Why does the Government decline to institute an enquiry for the settlement of what may justly be regarded as the problem of problems? Has it any reason to believe that such an enquiry would be fatal to its optimistic creed?

THE FAMINE.

The great, broad fact of recurring famines which grew in frequency and intensity during the last quarter of the last century stands out in striking prominence as the infallible index which powerfully appeals to the popular imagination of the growing impoverishment of the people. By a moderate calculation the Famines of 1877 and 1878, of 1889 and 1892, of 1897 and 1900 have carried off fifteen millions of people. Another calculation estimates the mortality at 26 millions. If this terrible mortality had taken place in any European country, the conscience of mankind would have received a shock from which it would not have recovered, until the means to prevent so fearful a calamity had been found and applied. If the Mahomedan rulers of European Turkey had permitted such a record of mortality to swell, and that from a preventible cause, in any of the European Provinces, subject to their rule, their expulsion from Europe, bag and baggage, would have been insisted upon with passionate vehemence, and no punishment would have been deemed too great for them. But India is beyond the pale of civilized opinion, and her calamities do not apparently stir the conscience of even the great nation into whose hands her destinies have been consigned by an all-wise Providence. But the record of our famine-mortality is even gloomier than what the above figures imply. Let us, for the purposes of this enquiry, divide the century into four periods of 25 years each. During the first period there were five famines with an estimated mortality of one million. During the second period, there were two famines with an estimated mortality of 500,000. In the third period, there were six famines with a recorded mortality of five millions; and as we come to the fourth and the last period, we notice the increasing gravity of the situation and the terribly high record of mortality. There were eighteen famines during this period with an estimated mortality of twenty-six millions; and the last famine of the last quarter of the expiring century was, in the words of so high an authority as the Viceroy himself, the severest that the country had ever known. It will thus be seen that famine was an ever-constant calamity during the whole of the century, that it counted its victims by millions and that as the century drew near to its close, it became more frequent in its recurrence and more severe in its incidence. Will any body explain to me why the famines of the last half of the century were severer and more frequent than those of the first half—why the famines of the last quarter were severer and more frequent than those of the preceding quarters—and why the last famine of the last year of the expiring century was the severest of them all? Do they not point to the growing impoverishment of the people? Let alone the carefully-drawn calculations, determining the income per head of the population which, though based upon official figures, is Secretary of State for India has said is conjectural, is it possible to overlook the significance of these famines, with their increasing severity and frequency and the silent but conclusive testimony which they bear to the material retrogression of the people? The public have not the time to verify intricate calculations, and they cannot be expected to follow the writer on Indian economics through the mazes of his figures, but these famines, with their ever-increasing severity and recurrence, leave a most painful impression on the public mind and point, with convincing force, to the soundness of the position of those who hold that the country is steadily retrograding in material prosperity.

But we are told that famines are due to drought; to the operation of natural causes, and Government and human institutions are powerless to avert them. We ask—is drought confined to India? Nature is impartial in her dispensations—in the distribution of her favours and disfavours. Other countries suffer from drought; but they do not suffer from famine. We must therefore look deeper for the causes of Indian famine. Drought alone will not account for it. Destitution is the root cause of Indian famine. If the people were comparatively prosperous, if they did not suffer from chronic poverty, they would, in the event of a local failure of crops, make their purchases in the markets of the neighbouring provinces, or they would have a reserve stock upon which they might fall back. But they are absolutely resourceless, sunk in the deepest depths of poverty, living from hand to mouth, often starving upon one meal a day, and they die in their thousands and hundreds of thousands upon the first stress of scarcity, and as the situation deepens they die in their millions and tens of millions, despite the efforts of a benevolent Government to save them.

Nor will it avail to seek for an explanation of Indian poverty in the increase of our population or in the spendthrift habits of our people. The census returns of 1901 disclose the fact that practically there has been no increase of population and that the increase in certain areas has been counter-balanced by decrease in other parts of the country. It is a well-ascertained fact that the population has not increased in India as the rate it has done in England and some other European countries. As for the alleged spendthrift habits of the people, I will say this—that there is not a more abstemious or a more frugal race of people on earth than the peasantry of India.

PROTECTION FOR INDIA'S INDUSTRIES.

All will admit that the expansion of agriculture at the expense of manufacturing industry is a serious economic evil, for which, so far it prevails in British India, British rule is largely responsible. It was the fixed policy of the British Government and of the East India Company in the early days of British rule to discourage Indian manufactures and to encourage the growth of Indian raw produce. Having regard to the past policy of the Government, we feel that we are entitled, both by reason of that policy (for wrong must be redressed) and the substantial help which England derived from India in establishing her industrial pre-eminence, to claim a sympathetic treatment of the industrial problem. England destroyed our manufactures by prohibitive tariffs and by the pursuit of an industrial policy which all fair-minded Englishmen must condemn. England has benefited enormously from Indian wealth and commerce. Will she not lend us a helping hand and co-operate with us in the blessed task of working out our industrial salvation? If we had a potential voice in the Government of our country, there would be no question as to what policy we should follow. We would unhesitatingly adopt a policy of protection. The President proceeded to discuss the questions of land revenue assessment, remission of taxation, the greater employment of natives of India in the Civil and Military services, and the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions.

THE POLICE.

In reference to the question of Police reform he said that while the representation of the Indian Community on the Commission was inadequate, we desired to notice the Commission, and he had no doubt the congress deliberations, conceived in a spirit of genuine friendliness and with a real desire to co-operate with the Commission, will be found useful by that body. The inefficiency of the Police is notorious. It is the weakest department of the Government, as the Post Office is the strongest. How to render it more efficient, introduce into it a higher sense of purity and invest it with greater dignity, so that to be a policeman would be regarded as a mark of social honour rather than a social stigma, is the problem to which the country and the Government have applied themselves for a solution. The problem is not one which is beyond the capacity of Anglo-Indian statesmanship, aided by the experience and knowledge of a sympathetic community. There was a time, at least in Bengal, when the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services were not as remarkable for their efficiency or integrity as they now are. But the purity of the members of these Services and their probity and devotion now place them in the front-rank among our public servants; honour to themselves, to the country and the Services which they adorn. The Government of Bengal has recently recognized their worth and the quality of the services by a substantial increase of their emoluments and by the improvement of their status by the promotion of selected members to offices, reserved for the Imperial Civil Service. The improvement was brought about by the introduction into these Services of educated men—the products of our University upon suitable pay and assured prospects. Follow the same principle in the reorganization of the Police, and the same results will follow.

BRITISH INDIANS IN NATAL.

I feel that this presidential address would not be complete, without a reference to the position of our countrymen in South Africa. They are fighting a noble battle for the removal of their disabilities in which they claim and are entitled to full measure of our sympathies. We had hoped that after their splendid behaviour in the South African War, they would be treated with that consideration and sympathy which would be the just reward of their distinguished services. The inventory of their disabilities is a melancholy record, galling to their self-respect and unworthy of those who permit them. The firm attitude of the Secretary of State inspires us with the hope and the confidence that he will not permit the perpetuation of disabilities which he regards with strong disapproval and just indignation. The stoppage of the importation of Indian labour would seriously handicap the trade and industries of South Africa. Such a step is not lightly to be thought of; nor is it to be regarded as being altogether beyond the domain of practical politics. A supreme necessity may call for a supreme remedy. The Secretary of State is in the place of the Great Moghul, with powers and responsibilities far greater than ever belonged to the most illustrious of that race. The welfare of India and the honour of the Indian peoples are entrusted to his care and keeping, and I am sure he will not permit them to be treated as worse than helots, on a par with African sages, when by the exercise of his undoubted constitutional authority he can ensure to them a better and more considerate treatment. We also look forward to the very best results from Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa, for as Mr. John Morley has truly observed that no one is more qualified by genius and temperament to reconcile conflicting interests, to heal the animosities engendered by racial strife, and to lay broad and deep the foundations of a new political structure in South Africa, where equal rights and equal privileges shall be the heritage of all British subjects.

In conclusion the President dwelt upon the Congress and its mission and appealed for the co-operation of Englishmen and the sympathies of civilized mankind in the constitutional struggle.

At the conclusion of the President's address, telegrams and letters of sympathy were read. A telegram from Dr. Wallace, of the Calcutta Eurasian Anglo-Indian Association, congratulated the Congress and evoked blessings on its deliberations.

The Congress then adjourned till to-morrow.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve.

6 p.m.—Evensong Choral and Carols.

Christmas Day.

6-15 and 8 a.m.—Choral Tours in F.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral and Carols.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

Christmas Day.

11-15 a.m.—Matins, Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—59, 63 and 65.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday 24th December 1902

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

Christmas Day.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev Canon W. A. Roberts and Holy Communion.
Offertory for the C. M. S. Mission Church New Organ Fund.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Christmas Day.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Hymns—27 and 23.
Paragraphs 37 Tune 165, Te Deum Jackson.
Anthem—Arise Shine.
Collection for Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Christmas Day.

7 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, plain.
8 a.m.—Matins, Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Sermon Service Woodward by H.
Hymns—59, 60, 482 and 62.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.

6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Chorals, Preacheres Rev. Father Nicholson.

Christmas Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p. m.—Solemn Evensong and Carols.
Alms for the Poor, and E, and E. Relief Fund.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—1st Celebration.
8-30 a.m.—2nd Celebration, Choral.
Hymns 59, 313 and 60.
11 a.m.—Parade Service, Choral.
The String Band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
Hymns 59, 62 and 60
5 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Plain Celebration of Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion.
Hymns 60, 58, 59, 311 and 64.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Christmas Eve.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Carols with Address.

Christmas Day.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, plain.
7-15 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.
6 p.m.—Evensong, and Carols.

NOTES FROM RAJKOTE.

A local correspondent writes:—After all the havoc which plague had made in Rajkote for the last three months, it has ended and tranquility is again restored. The town which is in Rajkote State limits is declared uninfected. It is believed about 3,000 persons have succumbed to the dire calamity. Strange to say even many of the inoculated persons could no longer be proof against it. The Civil Station which is under the Political Agency was well saved, however, owing to the prompt measures taken by the energetic and popular Station Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Syed Edroes, Gondal and Mangrol are also free now. Plague only now lingers in Jamnagar and some parts of Junagadh.

As most of the officers are away, all the festivities, viz; the school fete of nearly 2,000 children, opening ceremonies of the Usman Jamal Coronation Garden, the credit of which is also due to K. B. Syed Edross, and the Native Gymkoana and other parties having taken place on the English Coronation day, there is not going to be any more repetition now, except illumination.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 11th and 12th Competitions of the Club were held on Tuesday morning, the 23rd instant at Coorla but only four members turned out to compete.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday next the 30th instant. Distances 200 and 300 yards.

	Score 700 yards	H'cap Points for M. H. Rifles and Carbine	Total.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles.	24	...	24a
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	15	...	15
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	12	...	12
Lc.-Sergt W Walmsley, P V Rifles..	5	..	5

a Handicapped 2points, winner of Spoon.

	Score 800 yards.	H'cap Points for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	27	..	27a
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	19	...	19
Lc.-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles..	13	..	16
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	12	2	12

a Handicapped4 points, winner of Spoon.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY
27TH DECEMBER.

Second Entries closed at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 23rd December,

The New Comers Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile,

1st Entries 11,

12 Messrs Mathuradas Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's gah Dog Fox 13 2 3-4,

The Big Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 9,

10 Mr. Jones' A abs m ulma 11 1 1-2
A Weller Plate Race cl aredvo'd,

NEW RACE,

Novice Plate—Winner Rs. 200 2nd Rs. 100 and 3rd Rs 50 Fur Arab Ponies 14 hands and under measured since 31st March 1899 which have not won race Value Rs, 50 or over 14 hands to carry 9 st 3lbs. W I Distance 1-2 mile.

Entry Rs, 5 only one entry to close 8 a. m. on Friday morning 26th Decem er,

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd December 1902.

A CURIOUS industry has just been begun by a Covent Garden seedsman—that of providing relatives of soldiers who fell in South Africa with seeds of flowering plants from the battlefields where the men met their death. The seedsman is of opinion that the bereaved will be pleased to have flowering reminders of their dead, and he promises that every care will be exercised to see that the seed comes from any particular battle field designated by the purchaser. Among the memorial plants that he hopes to have here presently are the aloe and the mimosa.

A VALUABLE BOOK,

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON N.E.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the recent examinations, as declared yesterday, were as follows:—

M. A. EXAMINATION.

An additional candidate, Cajetan Paul D'Cunha, has past the examination in the second class.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES BRANCH.

The following candidates have passed the examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Manekshah Sorabshah Commissariatwalla, Waman Bhiwram Mardbekar.

SECOND CLASS.

Belvalkar, S Krishna
Bhagat, T Maneklal
Dange, G Gangadhar
Doctor, P Pirojsha
Gamadia, R Nowroji
Gokhale, G Hari
Kanitkar, R Anant
Kazi, B Habibuddin
Lam, B Dadabhoy
Limaye, D Ramchandra
Madan, D Meherjibhai
Pherwani, S Nursingdas
Sabnis, V Atmaram
Sanjana, J Edalji
Vachha, P Bejanji
Vaidya, S Govind
Khergamvala, J Sorabji

PASS CLASS.

Baliwalla, R Ardeshir
Bhagchandani, S Mangharam
Bhavsani, K Asudamal
Chandiramani, U Madandas
Chebbi, K Annaji
Dandekar, M Kashinath
Doshi, M Nathubhai
Gadgil, R Raoji
Gune, B Damodar
Huddar, H Govind
Jogiekar, V Balwant
Joshi, N Krishna
Joshi, V Vishnu
Kapadia, J Bomanshaw
Karmarkar, V Vinayak
Keswani, T Hassanand
Khasnis, V Nageshrao
Khirpalani, P Parumal
Kurkoti, B Krishtappa
Lalvani, T Utamchand
Mehta, M Pallonji
Mehta, R Byramji
Mirchandani, H Jashanmal
Modagi, V Narayan
Moholkar, G Madhav
Pamnani, C Kishindas
Pandit, V Venkatesh
Pandya, H Bhavishankar
Parab, R Satoba
Pathak, G Revashankar
Patki, G Ramchandra
Patvardhan, N Govind
Patvardhan, M Hari
Raval, D Pranjiwa
Savarkar, G Gharo
Sayed, J Acharatlal
Setna, M Ardheshir
Shah, B Vithaldas
Shukla, S Chhaganlal
Sunavala, A Framji
Talati, H Lallubhai
Thakkar, P Chhaganlal

Jehangir Sorabjee Khairgamwalla gets the Perozshah Merwanjee Jijibhoy Scholarship.

LOGIC, MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, AND CHEMISTRY, NATURAL SCIENCE, AND ROMAN HISTORY BRANCHES.

FIRST CLASS.

Vensyek Nandshankar Mehta.

SECOND CLASS.

Abhyankar, L R ghunath
Chokshi, M Hiralal
Dave, N Pranjivan
Desai, K Nagarji
Mone, T Vasudev
Thombare, Y Amrit
Bhedvar, S Keikhosru
Billimoria, R Bomonji
Dalal, R Somnarayan
Jatkar, B Hanmant
Jhabwala, K Pestonji
Tamboli, D Kavasji
Burrows, L Burton
Gidvani, H Lalsing
Kulkarni, K Gurunath
Naik, K Venkatesh
Pakvasa, M Mancharam
Pandya, C Amritlal
Thackar, P Lavji
Vora, C Hargovan

PASS CLASS

Bhide, N Vaman
Desai, Y Vithoba
Joshi, D Aditram
Keskar, V Anant
Kulkarni, B Mugaya
Mirchandani, T Maniram
Apte, D Vishnu
Baptista, A
Dvivedi, M Shamaldas
Marathe, G Sadashiv
Modi, H Verdhaman
Naik, S Sitaram
Phadke, M Vishankar
Dalal, G Hiralal
Damkevala, F Jivaji
Desai, P Bhagubhai
Dhage, N Damodar
Gajjar, M Jekisandas
Gayatonde, V Gopal
Godbole, D Purushottam
Gole, D Narayan
Heblikar, G Bhaskarrao
Jassawala, K Ratanji
Javdekar, V Ganesh
Kolatkar, N Venkatesh
Mehta, J Dayaram
Potnis, L Sakharam
Savanur, V Ramchandra
Situt, R Parashuram
Talpade, K Shamrao
Talvalkar, P Ganesh
Unvala, B Manekji
Damale, R Vishnu
Daptardar, V Keshav
Desai, K Shambhai
Desai, K Bhikaji
Gazdar, S Cooverji
Ghadiali, M Hormusji
Jetley, C Pranlal
Kolatkar, H Vishnu
Kulkarni, G Nanaji
Master, F Sorabji
Mehta, M Mulshankar
Munshi, L Venkatesh
Nargundkar, V Gangadhar
Palkhivala, A Nanabhoy
Patel, C Chaturbhai
Patel, K Gocouldas
Patel, M Ottambhai
Patel, N Dhunjishaw
Savalaj, K Kalyanrao
Shah, A Melapchand
Advani, A Hukmatrai
Butti, B Motiram
Chhaya, C Ambaram
Chitre, P Dinker
Dalal, N Balgovandas
Desai, D Paragji
Dubash, K Jamshedji
Garud, S Dhondo
Gehani, T Tiloomal
Jadhar, N Dinkar
Johisar, P Lladhar
Kaji, M Kashidas
Khandvala, D Maganlal
Khandvala, M Shivlal
Kulkarni, A Keshav
Limaye, V Narayan
Malkani, J Murijmal
Marathe, S Ramchandra
Master, K Dayabhai
Mehta, B Laxmanrao
Meisheri, V Ananji
Mogre, R Bhagvant
Parekh, M Lallubhai
Patel, A Mathurbhai
Patel, P Dhanjishaw S
Patel, V Meherjibhoy
Pavri, D Navroji
Sanaya, J Doongersi
Sheth, L Bhikabhai
Sonalkar, R Sitaram
Subedar, L Rustomji
Tambekar, K Damodar
Tipnis, N Yeshwant
Trivedi, B Natverji
Trivedi, H Manishankar
Trivedi, M Nanji
Vasavada, M Jashwantrai

Yeshwant Amrit Thombare gets the Bhau Daji prize, Cowasha Pestonjee Jhabvalla gets half of the Narayen Vasudeo scholarship, Venayek Nandshankar Mehta gets the Ellis scholarship, the James Taylor prize, the Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship, half of the Narayen Vasudeo scholarship, the Cobden Club medal, and the Wordsworth scholarship and prize.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The Official Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 13th December showi that there was fairly general rain in all the affected districts. The fall ranged from one to five inches in Sholapur and Ahmednagar, six talukas of Bijapur and four of Poona; elsewhere it was below an inch. The prices of foodgrains fell in all the affected districts except Bijapur, where they were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 3,489 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	635	598	...	37
Dependants	86	..	..	86
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	12,227	8,861	...	3,366
Total	12,948	9,459	...	Net 3,489

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	On Relief works including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	+9	—1142
Ahmedabad	—132	—6·9
Bijapur	....	—757
Ahmednagar	....	—6·9
Poona	....	—229
Net Total	—123	—3,336

One large work in Ahmedabad and and

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE one unsatisfactory statement in the report of the "Shaftesbury" training ship recently issued, is that out of 371 boys on board about 80 are unable to swim. The Committee and Captain Scriven, R. N., do great things with the "material" at their disposal, for each one of the boys owes his introduction to the ship to some offence known to the law. During the year 13 boys have entered the Royal Navy, 31 have joined Navy or Army bands, 66 have been drafted into the merchant service, for 16 situations have been found on shore, and 21 have been allowed to return to their friends. One old boy has obtained his first mate's certificate, and another has become a sergeant-major. Of 373 who have left during three years, only 32 have lapsed into crime, and of these 10 are improving. The old boys frequently visit the ship, and one writing recently asked if he might bring a friend, so that he might show "her" the ship on which he was trained.

That the condition of the Navy Medical Department is not satisfactory is conclusively proved by the dearth of candidates for that branch of the Service. It has been estimated on good authority that the Navy at the present moment is short of at least fifty-seven officers on its peace footing alone. The reasons for that serious deficiency are obviously to be found in the unpopularity of the Service. The question has been dealt with in an incisive way by the "Naval and Military Record." According to that journal all our naval officers are underpaid, and the key to the problem lies in granting naval surgeons pay and privileges equal to those enjoyed by their military "confreres." In the Army there are sources of additional pay, such as Indian and staff and many other appointments, which are wanting in the Navy. The great difficulty with the Admiralty, in approaching an increase of pay for the Navy surgeons, appears to lie in the fact that a concession to the Medical Department would add to the existing discontent among combatant Navy officers at the relative inadequacy of their pay. Two wrongs do not make a right, however, and we agree emphatically with the editor of the above-quoted journal when he urges the necessity of facing the whole question. The gilt has been rubbed off the gingerbread so effectually that it is impossible for the Admiralty to fill up the vacancies in the Medical Department. What would happen, we wonder, in the event of a great naval war?

Under the standing regulations officers are compensated for their wounds and their families are liberally treated if they fall in action. The "Broad Arrow" sets out the details of the compensation allowances which it considers, subject to a little commonsense revision, may be accepted as reasonably fair. But (our contemporary proceeds to point out) the men were not so generously considered. In fact, at the outbreak of the late war there was no pension for widows of soldiers killed in action at all. "There is no pension to the widow of a soldier serving on his Army engagement except under the conditions of war. It is the principle, of course, of short service that marriage should be discouraged. The soldier should wait until he leaves the colours before taking unto himself a wife, and there is some justification for the limitation of the pension rules. But matters have already altered since the Warrant was framed. Garrison Regiments have been established which are made up of married men, and the general policy of the War Office is tending to the extension of employment with the colours. It will be difficult we expect to resist the claims of the rank-and-file to be treated on the same lines as the members of the commissioned ranks in regard to widows' pensions."

"A new regulation issued by General Andre has brought forth a good deal of comment across the Channel. He has issued a provisional regulation, suppressing absolutely the "advance arm" and "present arms" as a mark of respect in the army. It would seem that the democratic tendency is running high in French military circles, and hence, when an officer passes a sentinel, it is ordered that the latter shall assume "a proud and bold attitude with his heart" (sic). It is true that to satisfy the dignity of the officer, the soldier is authorised, when his arms are grounded, to salute with his left hand, and a correspondent of the "France Militaire" asks its readers to imagine Dumanet, his heart stirred with pride and a suggestion of insolence, going through this performance. Another correspondent says he could understand the new regulation if men were pure spirits, but being merely men he is unable to comprehend the purpose. If a man meets a woman, a venerable old man, a father or mother, is he to act as if he were meeting a barrack-room comrade or an inferior. This absurd regulation is justified in form by the statement that the man is henceforth to occupy himself solely in those movements which are required upon the field of battle.

We learn from the "Echo de l'Armee" that the proposals of General Andre, in relation to promotion in the French army, have taken shape, and if they are conscientiously carried out are likely to give satisfaction. The existing system, which was inaugurated about two years ago, is very arbitrary, and the workof the promotion committees has been spoiled by favouritism and by a desire to promote men without regard to their military qualities. The methods have also been continually changed, and sometimes a young candidate without friends has been held back for several times, as being too young for promotion, and then has found himself sacrificed on the ground of being too old. In no case was reference made to reports going back more than one year, so that merit was continually overlooked. Henceforth promotion is to be ruled by seniority in the preceding rank, modified by a consideration of the claims which arise from any special service or good work done. A new rule, which is much criticised, states that the promotion of any officer may always be adjourned by ministerial decree, thus making him subject to political and personal influence. Moreover, the system is to be applied only to candidates of rank inferior to that of colonel, beyond which promotion will be wholly by selection, and, as it is feared, by ministerial favouritism, the nomination of colonels and generals becoming a prerogative.

The "France Militaire" devotes an article to the French quick-firing field gun and the invulnerability of the shields which are used with it. The French gun is at the present time the only one to which such shields are fitted. Plates were sent by the Krupp firm to the Dusseldorf Exhibition of hard steel, 3mm thick, which were said to be similar to those used with the French guns, and it was shown that 79 per cent. of the shrapnel balls which struck them passed through. Our French contemporary says that the conclusion was that the French shields were incapable of resisting the Krupp steel shrapnel balls, and that it is unnecessary to supply such shields to field guns, their uselessness being demonstrated. The "France Militaire" denieds that the shields Dusseldorf were at all like those used in France, and points out that the Erhardt firm also exhibited plates varying in thickness from 3 to 7mm., which had been subject to trials analogous to those at Meppen, but more complete. Six different kinds of bullets were used against these shields, and the "France Militaire" gives particulars of the trials, and draws the conclusion that shields of cold steel, 4mm. thick, analogous to those of the Erhardt firm, will stop steel shrapnel bullets at 1,500mm. in most cases and also all rifle bullets at present used almost at any distance, while 5mm. plates will resist not only shrapnel bullets but rifle bullets at 300 or 400mm. In regard to French artillery practice, our contemporary quotes from a criticism by General von Rohne, in a book entitled "Die Franzosische Field-Artillerie," just published. The German officer seems to like the system of progressive fire adopted in the French army. In this system the guns are fired at four increasing elevations, with a certain lateral movement, so as to sweep an area of ground extending further and further from the original point attacked.

It has been decided to suppress, the sword exercise in the French colonial infantry from January 1, 1903. A report upon the subject has been presented to the Minister of War, showing that the exercise has become useless, since only officers and non-commissioned officers carry the sword and depend much more upon the revolver. "The Revue du Cercle Militaire" says that the training in this exercise laid a charge upon the Budget of 60,000 francs annually.

THE sum just paid for the Edwardes estate in Kensington, including Earl's Court, is undoubtedly one of the largest on record, yet scarcely more than half what the late Lord Dudley's trustees paid for the Foley property in Worcestershire. There is no great city in which property is in so few hands as London. Probably not ten peers live in town houses which they own in fee simple. Even Stafford and Montagu Houses are ou Crown land. In Paris the Rothschilds are believed to be the largest owners of real estate. The fourth Marquis of Hertford had a great deal there, which presumably now belongs to Sir John Scott.

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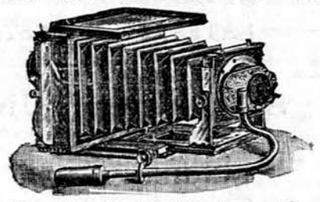
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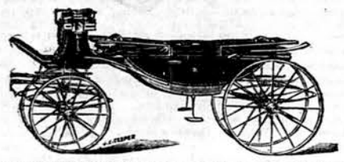
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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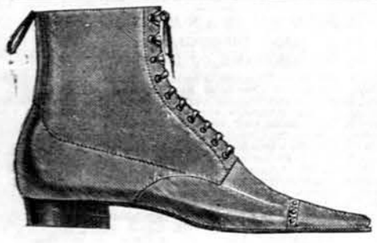

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

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Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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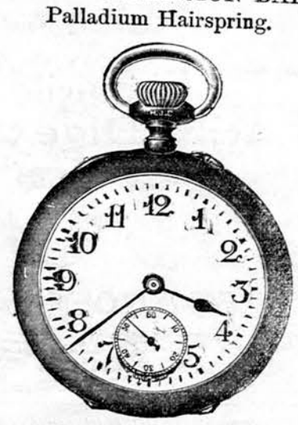

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COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.

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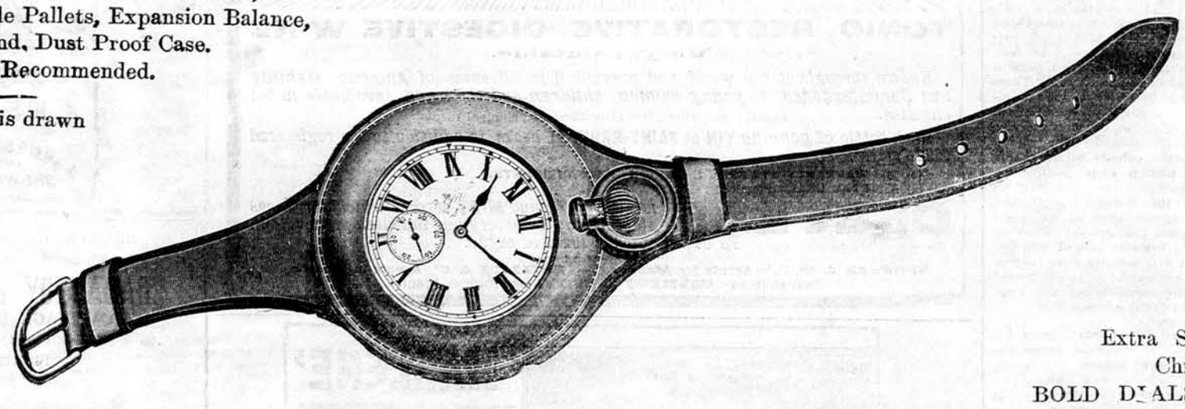

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Real Nickel Silver Case.....Rs. 25.
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